

Cases Reported this Week.

In the Solicitors' Journal.

Bank (Lim.) v. E.....	154
Peek v. Derry.....	154

In the Weekly Reporter.

Rethell v. Clark.....	195
Cave v. Harris.....	182
Chepstow Bobbin Mills Co., In re.....	180
Ellis, Ex parte, In re Crowther.....	189

"Gertrude," The; The "Baron Aberdare".....	191
Gibbons' Will, In re.....	180
Lever v. Goodwin.....	177
Matthews v. Munster.....	178
Official Receiver, Ex parte, In re Holden.....	189
Prater, In re, Desing v. Beare.....	179
Reg. v. Farrant.....	184
Shilson, Ex parte, In re Cock.....	187
Story v. Story.....	190
Whitehouse v. Edwards.....	181

The Solicitors' Journal and Reporter.

LONDON, JANUARY 7, 1888.

CURRENT TOPICS.

WE REGRET to hear that Mr. Justice STIRLING, who has been staying in the country during the Christmas vacation, is laid up with a severe attack of bronchitis.

THE APPEAL and Chancery Cause Lists were not issued up to the time of our going to press, and it is understood that the Cause Lists for the Queen's Bench Division will not be complete before Monday next. In the list of appeals there will be sixty final, and fourteen interlocutory, appeals from the Chancery Division, besides eighty-nine final and thirty-seven interlocutory appeals from the Queen's Bench Division. The total number of appeals in the list will be 223 as against 189 a year ago, and 188 at the last sittings.

IN THE CHANCERY DIVISION the five judges have before them lists aggregating 850 cases, comprising 180 before Mr. Justice KAY, 184 before Mr. Justice CHITTY, 194 before Mr. Justice NORTH, 176 before Mr. Justice STIRLING, and 116 before Mr. Justice KEKEWICH. The total of chancery cases in the lists in Michaelmas, 1887, was 845, and a year ago 820.

THE FOLLOWING are the terms of an order as to court fees which is dated December 20, 1887. "In proceedings before an official referee in London or Middlesex the fee in every reference, in lieu of the fee of £5 prescribed by the order as to Supreme Court Fees, 1884, shall be for every hour or part of an hour the referee is occupied, including examination of witnesses (if any), 10s." It is difficult to say whether this alteration is intended to relieve the suitor or to increase his burdens. Hitherto the fee of £5 covered two whole days, and the fee of 10s. an hour only began on the third day. In cases, however, where a shorter time than two days is taken up the suitor gets the benefit of the reduced fee. It will be observed that this only applies to proceedings before an official referee in London or Middlesex, and we cannot gather that it is intended to abolish the fee of £5 in proceedings which take place elsewhere, and it would seem that in such proceedings the £5 fee is still to be exacted.

THE ESTABLISHMENT of a company to perform the duties of trustees, executors, and administrators has often been attempted. So long ago as 1854 two Bills for this purpose were introduced in the House of Lords, and last year, as our readers may remember, two private Bills were again introduced, but all these projects failed. They were based on the supposition that special legislative provision was a necessary preliminary to the formation of the company, and, being promoted by persons outside the legal profession, they met with determined opposition from solicitors. Within the last few weeks, however, a new departure has been taken in this matter. A limited company has been formed, embracing among its "founders" several London solicitors of high standing, and having as its own solicitors a firm the head of which is an ex-President of the Incorporated Law Society. The prospectus elaborately explains, in large type, that "it is not proposed that the work of executor and trustee shall en-

trench upon the duties of the family solicitor; the directors will first consider whether each matter of business is one they should, in the interest of their shareholders, undertake, and if accepted, it will be the object of the directors to employ the solicitors *already acting in the matter*." If the last words are somewhat enigmatical, it may, we suppose, be taken that the sentence above quoted is intended to shew that the operations of the company are not meant to interfere with the interests of solicitors in general. The company does not wait for an alteration of the law. It is admitted in the prospectus that, as regards existing trusts, "it may be difficult in all, and impossible in many, cases" to take over the work and duties of the trustees, but it appears to be anticipated that no such difficulty will arise in the case of trusts hereafter to be created. We presume, though we know nothing of the company's scheme, that it is intended to have a clause inserted in trust instruments expressly authorizing the employment of the company as trustee. Legislation will, of course, be necessary to enable the company to act as executor or administrator.

WE ARE NOT CONCERNED to discuss the question whether the new company is likely to prove a success in this respect; we observe that it has prudently added other strings to its bow, and if it does not answer as a trustee company, it may do so as an insurer of securities deposited, a negotiator of advances against such securities, and a general financial agent. But, in view of the inauguration of such an undertaking, the general question of the desirability of trustee companies deserves consideration. The arguments for and against may, we imagine, be shortly stated as follows:—On the one hand, as regards trustees, it is urged that a private trustee nowadays runs risks against which he cannot adequately protect himself; that his duties often involve great labour and annoyance, and that he has to submit to these risks, labour, and annoyance without remuneration. This, it is said, is a state of things which might be appropriate to earlier times when trusts were usually simple, but is utterly unfitted to the difficult and complicated trusts now in vogue. As regards beneficiaries, it is urged that trust funds are constantly lost through the negligence or fraud of trustees; that the expense of appointing new trustees will be saved, and that trust accounts will be kept with much greater regularity. It is added that trustee companies work well in the United States and in several British colonies, and that there is no reason why they should not work equally well in England. With regard to the interests of solicitors, it is alleged that they will not necessarily be infringed; the company may, like any private trustee, transact its legal business through the local solicitor employed by the creator of the trust. On the other hand, it is pointed out that these companies must necessarily be subject to a conflict of duties; in the interest of their shareholders they must make as much profit as possible; in the interest of their *cestuis que trust* they must keep down the expenses of administration. These expenses, it is urged, must necessarily be larger than in the case of trusts administered by private trustees, for, apart from the commission charged by the company, it is to be borne in mind that it will know nothing about the trust estate or the beneficiaries; it will run no risks, and will require every fact to be proved in the same manner as upon an administration by the court. Applications to the court for directions will be multiplied, while the wholesome personal influence of the private trustee on the beneficiaries will be wholly removed. On these grounds it is alleged that the establishment of such companies would not be a gain to the community. And on the ground of professional interest it is urged that, whatever disclaimers may be made of any intention to deprive solicitors in general of a main source of income, the result must be that the trust matters managed by the company will be placed in the hands of a few firms known to and trusted by the directors; or, otherwise, that the selection of solicitors will be regulated upon a Dutch-auction principle of giving the work to the man of good standing who bids lowest. We do not propose at present to weigh these conflicting arguments; our object is to elicit discussion at the outset of a new departure which, if it succeeds, may possibly hereafter have an important influence on the interests of the profession.

AN INTERESTING QUESTION is stated to have been recently decided

by the judge of the Southwark County Court in a case of *Flint v. Bell*. The action was to recover compensation from a Turkish Bath proprietor for the loss of a watch, chain, purse containing £2 10s. in money, and a pair of boots, intrusted by the plaintiff to the defendant to keep for him during the period of bathing. The valuables had been placed by the defendant in a drawer, the key of which an assistant of the defendant handed to the plaintiff, who put it in his waistcoat pocket, and the boots were placed by the plaintiff in "the place provided for them." The bath over, the key was missed, and so were the boots; and it turned out that the valuables had been handed by the attendant to a man who produced the key (which he no doubt had extracted from the pocket of the plaintiff's waistcoat) and paid for the bath, and took the opportunity to walk off in the plaintiff's boots. The learned judge held that the defendant was a gratuitous bailee, and (see *Doorman v. Jenkins*, 2 A. & E. 256) liable for gross negligence only, which he thought had not been proved, and therefore he gave judgment for the defendant. The question seems to be more one of fact than of law, being, in our opinion, whether the charge for the bath was intended by the parties to include a charge for the safe custody of the valuables and the boots. None of the articles lost could have been taken by the plaintiff into the bath with him, and custody of the clothes, &c., of bathers by the proprietors of baths is a necessary incident of the user of the bath for which the hire is paid. Was not, therefore, the hire paid for the user of the bath and the custody also? We cannot but think that it was, the keeping of a locked drawer and the handing the key to bathers being evidence of a habitual practice, which the plaintiff might be taken to know of, and to expect to be followed in his own case. On the other hand, to hold a bath-keeper liable for the loss of a ring worth £100 or so, or for a £1,000 bank-note, would be very hard; and we think that a bath-keeper's implied contract could only be said to be to keep such articles, in addition, of course, to clothes, as a customer might reasonably be expected to bring with him, though, if the bath-keeper accepted custody of articles unreasonably brought, there is some ground for saying that the implied contract would extend to them also.

THE BISHOP OF LICHFIELD appears to hold strong views upon the necessity of the marriage service being performed by a priest, and he is reported to have stated in a pastoral letter that he will decline to ordain deacons for any parish where the duty of performing such service will be laid upon them. This he purports to do in accordance with the rules of the Church as to the duties of deacons, and he has thereby excited the wrath of "A Vicar-General," who writes to the *Times* to protest against the bishop's threatened action, and reminds him of the trouble that befell both Bishop MARSH and Bishop PHILPOTS when they attempted to introduce tests over and above those authorized by the Church and the State. Of the existence of any such rule of the Church "A Vicar-General" avows his ignorance, and perhaps, therefore, we may be permitted to do the same. But that the State recognizes no such distinction is generally admitted, and it is sufficient to refer to the celebrated case of *The Queen v. Millis* (10 Cl. & Fin. 534). That raised the important question of the validity of a marriage celebrated by a Presbyterian minister in Ireland, and it had to be decided according to the old law of England as it existed before the original Marriage Act of 1753. The point really discussed was whether a contract of marriage *per verba de presenti* without the intervention of a priest in holy orders constituted a valid marriage. In the arguments and opinions of the judges and the law lords, which occupy over 450 pages in the report, the whole matter was thoroughly reviewed, and Lord LYNCHBURGH, in his elaborate written judgment, took occasion to refer to the question which had been raised as to the celebration of the marriage ceremony by a deacon. He admitted that this was not allowed before the Reformation, probably on the ground that a priest was required for the sacrament which was administered in the course of the service, and, further, that marriage was itself regarded as a sacrament. But since the Reformation this last reason had disappeared, and he saw no objection to the performance of the ceremony by a deacon. Moreover, the Act of Uniformity, in requiring that certain offices shall be performed by a priest, seems to admit that others, of which matrimony is one, may be performed by a deacon. This expression of opinion seems

sufficiently to sanction the practice to which the Bishop of LICHFIELD objects, and he will be well advised to devote his energies to matters in which he will be more likely to gain the sympathy of the general public.

THE RECENT DISCLOSURES in connection with the Cardiff Savings Bank should lead all trustees and managers of similar institutions carefully to consider their position as respects personal liability. This is defined in the Trustee Savings Banks Act, 1863 (26 & 27 Vict. c. 87), in pretty clear terms. The 11th section of that Act provides that "no trustee or manager of any savings bank shall be personally liable, except (1) for moneys actually received by him on account of or for the use of such savings bank, and not paid over and disposed of in the manner directed by the rules of the savings bank; (2) for neglect or omission in complying with the rules and regulations required by this Act to be adopted in the maintenance of checks, the audit and examination of accounts, the holding of meetings, and keeping minutes of proceedings thereat; or (3) for neglect or omission in taking security from officers as hereinbefore provided." The rules referred to in the second and most important exception are contained in the 6th section of the Act, which provides (*inter alia*) that not less than two persons, being either trustees, managers, or paid officers appointed for that specific purpose, . . . be present on all occasions of public business, and be parties to every transaction of deposit and repayment, so as to form at least a double check on every such transaction with depositors; that a public accountant or one or more auditors be appointed by the trustees or managers, but not out of their own body, to examine the books not less than once in every year, and to certify the correct amount of the liabilities and assets of the bank; and that "the trustees and managers or committee of management shall hold meetings once at least in every half-year, and shall keep minutes of their proceedings in a separate book provided for that purpose." The same section provides that the trustees and managers shall derive no personal benefit from the bank. The 8th section deals with security from officers, and merely requires "good and sufficient security, to be approved by not less than two trustees and three managers," a requirement which hardly seems to be sufficiently specific.

PERSONS ELIGIBLE AS NEW TRUSTEES.

I.

THE principles on which the court will act in the selection of persons to be appointed as new trustees were laid down by Lord Justice Turner in *Re Tempest* (14 W. R. 850, 1 Ch. 485). Apart from the question of the wishes of the author of the trust, these principles are (1) that the court will not appoint a person with a view to the interest of some of the *cestuis que trust*, in opposition to the interest of others; and (2) that the court will have regard to the question whether the appointment will promote or impede the execution of the trust. In spite, however, of the almost unequalled accuracy and authority of the judgments of this learned judge, it may be doubted whether his statement covers all the principles acted upon by the court in the selection of new trustees, or whether his exposition is explicit enough to be of much practical service. Nor do we find that the various applications of the principles referred to have been worked out by text-book writers in sufficient detail to afford anything like a complete guide to the practitioner on a question frequently arising in the administration of trusts. The important modifications which have occurred in the views of the court as to some of these applications deserve more attention than they have obtained. And the circumstance that on several branches of the subject there exists a double rule of action has frequently escaped notice. On some matters the court imposes on itself a stricter rule than it requires from the donees of powers to appoint new trustees. What the court will not do, they may lawfully do. An appointment which the court will refuse itself to make, it will declare to be valid if made under the ordinary power to appoint new trustees. This singular concession to the ignorance or imperfect morality of donees of powers, or to the convenience of trust estates, deserves special attention. We propose to attempt a short review of the present rules with

regard to the chief classes of persons with regard to whom doubts may be entertained as to their fitness for the office of trustee.

(1) *Married women*.—Lord Loughborough is reported to have remarked in *Lake v. De Lambert* (4 Ves., at p. 595) that "it was very inconvenient for a married woman to be a trustee"; and in that case he discharged from the trust a woman who had married a foreigner, although, by the answers of herself and her husband, it was stated that they intended to remain in this country, and she affirmed that she was desirous of continuing in the trust. The reason assigned by the old judges for their disapproval of the appointment of a married woman as trustee was not any want of "judgment or capacity" on her part. Mr. Justice Buller, indeed, laid it down in *Compton v. Collinson* (2 Bro. C. C. 387) that "a woman has not less judgment after marriage than she has before," taking care, however, to fortify himself in this daring proposition by citing two authorities, in one of which Sir John Trevor observed that a woman after marriage rather improves her judgment by her husband's teaching. It was said to be out of regard to "her own interest, or the interest of her husband, or both," that the courts refrained from appointing her as trustee (2 Bro. C. C. 387). One would really suppose that the married woman and her husband might be safely left to take care of their own interests in the matter.

In more recent times the reason assigned has been the power of the husband to interfere in the trust matters (*Brook v. Brook*, 1 Beav. 581). As the late Mr. Lewin bluntly expressed it, "a woman's will is not always her own." But the real reason for the reluctance of the court to appoint a married woman as trustee was probably the great practical inconvenience which might result in the administration of the trust. Not only was she incapable of binding herself by a contract to sell or otherwise deal with the trust estate (*Avery v. Griffin*, 6 Eq. 606), but she was unable, without the concurrence of her husband and the expense of acknowledgment, to assure the trust property. The first-mentioned disability has possibly been removed, but (so far as decisions known to us have yet gone) it does not appear that, as regards land of which a married woman is trustee, the other disability has been removed by the Married Women's Property Act, 1882. Under the Vendor and Purchaser Act, 1874, s. 6, however, a married woman may convey or surrender as a *feme sole* any freehold or copyhold hereditament vested in her as a bare trustee. In spite of the suggestion of Jessel, M.R., in *Morgan v. Swansea Urban Sanitary Authority* (27 W. R. 233, 9 Ch. D. 582), that "bare trustee" means a trustee without a beneficial interest, it can hardly be considered (and the learned judge did not decide) that a trustee with active duties to perform can be "a bare trustee." In *Re Docwra, Docwra v. Faith* (33 W. R. 574, 29 Ch. D. 693), however, Bacon, V.C., held that married women trustees, having no duty to perform except to convey under the order of the court, were "bare trustees." In respect of the secondly-mentioned disability, therefore, matters seem, for the present, to remain without much material change, but in another respect a very important alteration has been made by the provision of the Married Women's Property Act, 1882, which exempts a husband from liability for his wife's breaches of trust. This change has a double aspect as regards the subject we are discussing. It relieves the court from the tender concern for the husband's interest which was expressed in the case above mentioned, and it removes the necessity for the husband's consent to his wife's acceptance of the office of trustee and legal control over her execution of the trust. On the other hand, as the security of the husband for the wife's breaches of trust is gone, while his moral influence on her acts as trustee remains, it must, we think, be admitted that the result of recent legislation is rather to increase the inexpediency of appointing a female trustee.

The old rule of the court appears to have been not to appoint a female as trustee (see the cases cited above); but in *Re Campbell's Trust* (31 Beav. 176) Romilly, M.R., although at first he "doubted whether the court had ever appointed a *feme sole* to be a trustee," after consulting the other judges of the Court of Chancery, appointed a *feme sole* as trustee; and in *Re Berkley* (9 Ch. 720) the Lords Justices appointed an unmarried lady, aged twenty-seven, to be a trustee, it being alleged that no other suitable person could be found who was willing to undertake the office. It may therefore be considered that the court, even before the recent legislation, had overcome its reluctance to the appointment as

trustee of a female who may marry, and in modern times there seems to have been no reason to doubt that such an appointment under a power to appoint new trustees would be valid.

(2) *Person having interest incompatible with duty as trustee*.—This heading, which is too often supposed to relate only to the appointment as trustees of beneficiaries and relations, is of much wider application, and it is very desirable that such wider application should be brought out.

(a) *Lessee of the trust property*.—The leading case is *Passingham v. Sherborn* (9 Beav. 424). In that case a testator expressly empowered his trustees, with the consent of the beneficiary for life, to become lessees of the trust property; one of the trustees, with the requisite consent, took a lease of part of the trust property, and principally acted in the trust affairs. At the instance of the *cestui que trust*, the trustee-lessee was removed from the trust on the ground of the inconsistency of his relations as lessee and trustee. "One trustee," said Lord Cottenham (p. 428), "had put himself in the situation in which it was not very likely that he should be able to protect the estate, because he was the lessee. He was a trustee to watch over, guard, and control the conduct of the tenant, and he was himself the tenant." This was an extremely strong decision, for not only had the testator expressly authorized his trustees to become lessees—indeed, as appeared in evidence (see p. 432), he had actually requested the trustee who became lessee to accept a lease—but the lease which was granted to him was "so proper, and, in fact, so valuable," that the plaintiffs wished to hold the lessee to the terms of it. The moral to be derived from the decision is, in the words of the Master of the Rolls (p. 436), that "it is not right to permit trustees to remain in a situation in which their interests must necessarily conflict with their duty," and that a lessee of any part of the trust property is not eligible as a trustee, whether for appointment by the court or under a power to appoint new trustees.

(b) *Solicitor to the trustees*.—The same principle has been applied to the case of the appointment as trustee by the court of a person acting as solicitor to the trust estate. In *Re Norris, Allen v. Norris* (32 W. R. 955, 27 Ch. D. 333), on the retirement of one of two trustees of a will, the continuing trustee, who was solicitor to the trustees, appointed his son, who was his partner in the business, to be a new trustee. The trusts of the will were being administered by the court, and a summons was taken out by the old and the new trustee, asking that the appointment of the new trustee might be approved by the court. Pearson, J., held that, without any reference to the personal fitness of the son, by reason of his position the appointment was one which the court ought not to approve. "It is admitted," said the learned judge (at p. 340), "that, according to the ordinary practice, the court would not appoint as trustee the solicitor of the existing trustee, and I think that the court would certainly not appoint as a co-trustee with that solicitor his partner, whether he was his son or some other person. The court does not look at the competency of the particular person; it looks at the position which he fills, and, according to the ordinary rule of the court, the solicitor of a trustee is not a person who should be appointed a trustee. I think it is of the greatest importance that the court should adhere to the general rule."

But the learned judge was careful to add that he "must not be understood to say that, if there was a trust which was not being administered by the court, and the person who had the power of appointing new trustees had *bonâ fide* appointed as trustees a father and his son who were solicitors in partnership, it would be a bad appointment, so as to render any deed executed by the trustees so appointed null and void. I should be very sorry to hold that such an appointment outside the court would be invalid. If such a case came before me, and I found that the appointment had been made *bonâ fide* outside the court, I should certainly hold that the trustees were validly appointed." It would therefore appear that, although an appointment as new trustee of the solicitor to the trustees by the donee of a power to appoint new trustees is valid, the court will not make such an appointment.

An inquest was held on Monday afternoon upon the body of Alfred Paget, solicitor, of 17, Bedford-row, London, who was found dead in a railway carriage at Peterborough early on Saturday morning. The jury returned a verdict of "Suicide while in a state of temporary insanity."

ENFRANCHISEMENT UNDER THE COPYHOLD ACT, 1887.

III.

In considering the changes made by the Act in the existing law, we noticed in our last article those relating to the interests affected and to the parties to the enfranchisement. We will now take up the other points requiring attention in the order previously laid down.

(3) *The compensation.*—This involves two questions, the settlement of the amount and the manner in which the money is to be paid, with sundry other matters incidental thereto. The settlement of the amount, again, depends upon the appointment of valuers and upon the principles on which they are to conduct the valuation. Important changes have been made in each of these respects. We have already seen that it is now competent for the parties themselves either to agree upon the amount or to appoint a single valuer, instead of two as heretofore. This is under section 3. But there is also power given to the parties, by section 43, to refer the matter to the commissioners, and if the commissioners are able, in the case of small properties, to dispense with an actual survey, this may be found to be a cheap and satisfactory method of procedure. Moreover, a very useful power is, by section 11, given to the commissioners in all cases. They have hitherto had no further control over eccentric valuations than the moral influence they could exert by referring them back to the valuers, with a request for reconsideration. Now, however, they are not only expressly empowered to do this, but, if the hint fails of effect and the valuation is not amended, they may themselves proceed to determine the compensation. Some slight changes of procedure have also been made by sections 10 and 12, for which we may refer to the Act. With regard to the principles on which the valuation is to be made, a change has been introduced which should be very useful. By section 30 the commissioners are to frame and publish such a scale of compensation for manorial and other rights, including heriots, as in their judgment will be fair and just, and will facilitate enfranchisement. The scale is to contain directions for the guidance of lord, tenant, and valuers, and there is, further, to be a scale of allowances proper for valuers. These scales, however, are only for guidance, and are not to be binding in any particular case, though the party requiring enfranchisement must state to the other whether he is willing to adopt the scale. It is obvious that the nature of the scale published by the commissioners, and the facility of using it, will also largely determine the utility of section 3, by which professional valuers can be dispensed with altogether. With regard to the manner in which compensation is to be paid, we have seen that it may, in general, take the form of an annual rent-charge. The tenant may, however, by section 13, pay a gross sum of money if he chooses, but in case of enfranchisement by award he must give the commissioners notice of his intention so to do within ten days of the receipt of the draft award. When a payment of a gross sum is made by a limited owner it is, of course, unfair that this should come entirely out of his own pocket. The natural course is to charge it upon the land, and this has hitherto been done, under section 29 of the Act of 1858, by a certificate of charge under the seal of the commissioners. But this is altered by section 23 of the new Act, which provides that the charge may be by deed by way of mortgage under the Conveyancing Act of 1881, while, at the same time, the priority given to charges by certificate by section 33 of the Act of 1858 is retained. The same provision applies to expenses of enfranchisement, and power is also given to companies authorized to advance money for agricultural improvement to limited owners to make advances for compensation for enfranchisement. When the compensation takes the form of an annual rent-charge, this is to be payable in future, by section 15, on the first days of January and July, with proportionate payments for intervening intervals where necessary. As to the recovery of the rent-charge, this is made uniform with the procedure in other cases, section 16 introducing the remedies given by section 44 of the Conveyancing Act, 1881. The same section re-enacts the existing provision in favour of an occupying tenant who pays the charge, whereby he can recover the amount from his landlord or deduct it from the next rent. Sections 17 and 18 effect a considerable simplification in the manner in which a rent-charge can be redeemed by the

tenant, dispensing with the necessity of the commissioners' certificate of amount by fixing this at twenty-five years' purchase, and also dispensing with the elaborate provisions of section 39 of the Act of 1852 in cases of limited owners by making the sum payable to the person for the time being entitled. And, lastly, section 19 provides that rent-charges shall retain the priority which they have hitherto enjoyed under the previous Acts.

(4) *Boundaries.*—The question of boundaries is one that gives less difficulty in practice than might have been expected. By section 24 of the Act of 1858 power was given to either the lord or the tenant, in case of difference of opinion as to the identity of any lands, to apply to the commissioners to fix the boundaries; but so little has the necessity for this been felt that only once has a decision on such a matter been given. In general the boundaries are fixed by agreement between the parties, it being usually thought sufficient to give the descriptions as appearing in the court rolls, together with the modern names where necessary. A more minute description may, however, be desired, especially if minerals are likely to be found, as the want of it might lead to costly litigation. Accordingly, the facilities for obtaining this are increased by section 42 of the present Act. Upon the request of either lord or tenant, the valuers may define the boundaries by a plan which, when accepted by the commissioners, is to be conclusive between the parties; while, in the alternative, an application may be made directly to the commissioners as before. But an exception is introduced where the boundaries have been for more than fifty years treated as intermixed with those of other lands and incapable of definition; in such a case no plan is to be made except by agreement between the parties.

(5) *The award and its effect.*—Formerly the enfranchisement was effected by deed, but the necessity of this was abolished by section 10 of the Act of 1858, which gave to an award made by the commissioners on the basis of the valuation, and subsequently confirmed by them, the force and validity of a deed. A similar provision is contained in section 22 of the present Act, while section 44 repeats with slight variation section 15 of the Act of 1852, by which the commissioners are empowered to correct errors in awards and other instruments. As regards the effect of the award, it is important to note that it by no means transfers to the tenant all the lord's rights. Notably there is a reservation, under section 48 of the Act of 1852, of mining and sporting rights. As to the latter, it was the wish of the promoters of the Bill to abolish the reservation, but in this they failed; as to the former, too, nothing was done, although a great effort was made to amend the present system, by which the lord cannot work the mines except by sufferance of the tenant. A change of some note, however, is introduced by section 8, by which the commissioners can declare that special conditions of user shall still bind the land where they have been created for the benefit of other tenants or of the public, and where special hardship or injustice would result from their extinguishment. Hitherto the only way of avoiding this has been for the commissioners to exercise their power of suspending the enfranchisement under section 35 of the Act of 1852. Section 41 appears to rectify an omission in section 44 of the same Act relating to lands in lease. We have already seen that the lord's right of escheat is now, by section 4, reserved.

(6) *The custody of court rolls.*—Hitherto it has been competent for the lord, when all the copyholds of the manor have been enfranchised, to hand over the court rolls to the commissioners if he so chooses. This is altered by section 48, which substitutes the Master of the Rolls for the commissioners, and gives him power to make rules for access to, and inspection of, such records subject to the approval of Parliament.

It only remains to notice certain changes in the general law of copyholds; but these are not numerous. The first occurs in section 2. This provides that any person may be admitted either by himself or by his attorney duly appointed, whether orally or in writing. This seems to be aimed at the loose practice of allowing any bystander who is called upon by the steward to act as attorney for the new tenant, and the provision should be carefully noticed.

The next is of more importance. It will be found in section 6, and it relates to the creation of new copyholds. This can be done in all manors where a special custom to that effect exists, though usually the previous consent of the homage is required. The cases on the subject will be found enumerated in 1 Watkins on Copyholds, 4th ed., p. 45. Such a custom is very prevalent in the

North of England, and frequently occurs elsewhere also. It seems to have been largely used in early times for the purpose of creating small allotments for building labourers' cottages, but more recently it is said to have been taken advantage of by the lords in order to create fresh fines and dues at the expense of the commoners. This, at least, is the view that was urged upon the House of Lords, and it seems to have met with their approval. In all future cases the consent of the commissioners is to be given, and they are really to act as a check upon the lord in the same manner as the homage formerly did. Moreover, they are to act upon the same principles as in giving or withholding their consent to the inclosure of common lands. So far the section is plain. A great deal of difficulty, however, has been felt about the words "any such grant" in the concluding part. Taken literally, they appear to refer to all new copyholds recently created, and there is nothing to restrict them to creations subsequent to the Act. The same conclusion seems to follow from the use of the words "has been," instead of "shall have been." But there can be little doubt that this is mere gross carelessness of drafting, and that the section is meant to apply only to creations of new copyholds since the Act. But even then the result is very singular, and at first not intelligible. When the consent of the commissioners has been obtained, and the grant lawfully made, that very instant the copyhold tenure is gone and the lands are vested in the grantee in free and common socage. It becomes clearer, however, when we consider that the lord cannot grant away parts of the waste directly as freehold. The only way to do this is to grant them as copyhold and then enfranchise. The effect of the Act is at once to control and to facilitate this process. The lord's power to create new copyholds, and benefit himself thereby, is gone; but where it is advantageous for small freeholds to be created in the same way as small copyholds in olden times, which were held at merely nominal rents, there the new Act provides a way. It is curious, however, that the Legislature should think it necessary to obtain their object in so circuitous a method.

Section 21 provides for the transfer of any fee-farm rent or other charge upon a manor from that part of it which is being enfranchised to any other freehold lands, or, in the alternative, to an adequate amount of Government stocks to be transferred into court.

The effect of section 45 upon the devolution of trust and mortgage estates has already been several times noticed in these columns, and we adverted recently to the curious decision upon it given by North, J., in *Re Mills' Trusts* (*ante*, pp. 120, 128). It will be sufficient to point out now that the object of the change is to avoid the expense which has been found to arise through the necessity of admitting two or more executors, the fines upon admission being from this cause often nearly doubled.

The old principle of compulsory general enfranchisement is re-introduced by clause 47, but it is restricted to manors in which derivative interests are entered upon the court rolls. In effect the section seems to apply specially to the manors comprised in the Honour of Clitheroe, and as the circumstances of these are peculiar we need not here treat of the new provisions in detail. It has been found that the custom just referred to has led to a great multiplication of persons on the rolls, and as the manors are in a populous district of Lancashire, there has been a considerable subdivision of land for building purposes. The result is that enfranchisement can hardly be effected at all except by some general scheme. For this accordingly the new Act provides.

The following are the arrangements made for the hearing of probate and divorce causes during the ensuing Hilary Sittings, viz.—Causes for hearing before the court itself will be taken on Wednesday, the 11th of January, and following days:—(1) probate; (2) undefended matrimonial; (3) defended matrimonial. The hearing of common jury cases will be proceeded with on Wednesday, the 25th of January, and following days: (1) probate; (2) matrimonial. Special jury cases will be tried on Wednesday, the 8th of February, and following days:—(1) probate; (2) matrimonial. Summonses will be heard in chambers at 10.30, and motions will be heard in court at 11.30 on Tuesday, the 17th of January, and on each succeeding Tuesday during the sittings. All papers for motions on Tuesday, the 17th of January, must be left with the clerk of the papers in the Probate Registry at Somerset House, or with the chief clerk of the Divorce Registry at the same place before two o'clock p.m. on Wednesday, the 11th of January; and for motions on subsequent Tuesdays before two o'clock on the preceding Thursday.

CONDITION EXEMPTING RAILWAY COMPANY FROM LIABILITY BEYOND THEIR OWN LINE.

[Communicated.]

EVER since the decision of *Aldridge v. Great Western Railway* (15 C. B. N. S. 582), the courts have held that a condition exempting a railway company from liability beyond their own line is a just and reasonable condition within the meaning of the Railway and Canal Traffic Act, 1854. At first sight the decision seems fair enough, but the recent case of *Dickson v. Great Northern Railway* (35 W. R. 202, 18 Q. B. D. 176) shows that a condition, apparently reasonable, may, in reality, be very unreasonable; and that in deciding the question the court ought to consider a condition, not only with reference to the plaintiff, but also to the public generally. It is not difficult to imagine many cases in which the above condition would be most unreasonable. Take the case of a shipment of goods from A. to C., a distance of 200 miles. The goods are delivered to a railway running from A. to B., a distance of ten miles, and are then transhipped to another railway running from B. to C., a distance of 190 miles. Can it be said that a condition whereby the goods may be lost on the journey from B. to C. without either railway being liable, is a just and reasonable condition? It ought, at least, to be shewn affirmatively by the defendants that the price of carriage from A. to C. is proportionately less than from C. to A. in order to justify such a disproportionate liability. If connecting lines of railway act as agents for one another in receiving the entire charges at either end of the transit, is it not reasonable to require the contracting company either to pay a loss whenever it occurs in transit, or else so to frame their conditions that the company at fault may be liable?

There is one case upon this subject which appears to conflict with both principle and authority, and yet has not hitherto been expressly overruled; we mean *Zunz v. South-Eastern Railway* (17 W. R. 1096; L. R. 4 Q. B. 539). In that case the plaintiff took a ticket of the defendants to be conveyed as a passenger from London to Paris, on which was printed, "The South-Eastern Railway Co. is not responsible for loss or detention of or injury to luggage of the passenger travelling by this through ticket, except while the passenger is travelling by the South-Eastern Co.'s trains or boats." The plaintiff did not sign this memorandum, and his portmanteau was lost between Calais and Paris on a French railway. The court held that the Railway and Canal Traffic Act, 1854, only extends to the traffic on a company's own lines, and that section 7 of the Act does not apply to a contract exempting the company from liability for loss on a railway not belonging to or worked by the company; and that the company were therefore protected by the condition on the ticket. The judgment of the court on the question of the plaintiff being bound by a condition which he had never seen or heard of, does not appear to have commended itself to the House of Lords in a subsequent case (*Henderson v. Stevenson*, 2 Sc. App. 470). But it is to the judgment on the other point—namely, the non-application of the Railway and Canal Traffic Act to such a contract—that we wish to draw attention. If this decision were law, what has there been to prevent railway companies in England, for nearly twenty years past, in similar cases, from repudiating liability upon their own lines, or from insisting upon unreasonable conditions, as they used to do under the Carriers Act? (*vide Carr v. Lancashire Railway Co.*, 7 Ex. 707; *Austin v. Manchester Railway Co.*, 16 Q. B. 600).

The remarks which fell from some of the learned judges indicate that they thought the Act would apply to the contracting line in England. This would be a reasonable construction if the contract were divisible, as in *Le Couteur v. London and South-Western Railway* (L. R. 1 Q. B. 54), but in *Zunz's case* the learned judges considered the contract to be not divisible. If the Act did not apply to the contract at all, how could it apply to the transit from London to Dover? Besides, the condition in question was unreasonable, and, therefore, void in England (*vide Cohen v. South-Eastern Railway*, 25 W. R. 475, 2 Ex. D. 253). But if the Act did apply to the transit on the defendants' railway and boats, we have the curious anomaly of a condition void during the transit from London to Calais, becoming valid until the goods reached Paris, only to become void again on being placed in one of the defendants' vans for delivery.

It is worthy of remark that the point upon which the judgment turned was not taken in the plea, for the defendants there alleged that the promises made, &c., were "subject to certain just and reasonable conditions," plainly indicating that they thought the Act did apply. This admission does not appear to have been noticed either in the argument or judgments.

Some stress was laid by Cockburn, C.J., on the fact that the portmanteau was lost after it had been carried beyond the defendants' line. But before the defendants could avail themselves of this fact, they had to prove that the condition itself existed. The application of the Act to the contract is one thing; the application of the contract to the facts is quite another. One would have supposed that

when a railway company accepts goods for carriage to a point beyond their line the courts would hold, for the purpose of such contract, that their line extended all the way. The contract made with Zunz extended into France; but the judges were bound, by their *ratio decidendi*, to concede that the same results would follow in a contract over two or more railways within Great Britain. Subsequent cases, however, in the House of Lords and Court of Appeal clearly affirm that the Act in question does apply to a contract for the carriage of goods, &c., within Great Britain and beyond the line of the contracting company: *Doolan v. The Midland Railway* (2 App. Cas. 792), *Dickson v. Great Northern Railway* (*supra*). To this extent at least *Zunz v. South-Eastern Railway* must be considered overruled. These cases also support the view above expressed that the point in transit where the loss occurs is immaterial, for in both cases the loss occurred off the defendants' line.

Is it possible, then, for the case under consideration to be supported upon the ground that the contract extended into France, and therefore could not be subject to the English Act throughout the transit? It would seem that, in the light of the later decisions above quoted, this question must be answered in the negative; because, first, the directors or manager of a railway in England have no more control (unless by agreement) over a connecting line in England than they have in France; secondly, the parties to be sued are not the subsequent carriers, but the railway company who make the contract: *Collins v. Bristol and Exeter Railway* (7 H. L. C. 234); and, lastly, an English railway company may lawfully contract to carry beyond the realm: *Crouch v. London and North-Western Railway* (14 C. B. 255).

LEGISLATION OF THE YEAR.

APPELLATE JURISDICTION.

50 & 51 VICT. C. 70.—AN ACT TO AMEND THE APPELLATE JURISDICTION ACT, 1876.

By the first section of this Act, any Lord of Appeal, although not a Lord of Appeal in Ordinary, may take his seat and the oaths at any sitting of the House of Lords during the prorogation of Parliament; thus curing a slip, which lately caused great practical inconvenience, in section 8 of the Appellate Jurisdiction Act, 1876, which only allowed Lords of Appeal in Ordinary to take their oaths, and expressly prevented other Lords of Appeal from doing so. By section 2, retired Lords of Appeal in Ordinary, already entitled to their rank as barons during their lives, are further entitled to sit and vote in the House of Lords during their lives, thus at length, and silently, creating those life peerages to which such great and efficient opposition was raised some thirty years ago. The two next sections deal with the constitution of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council. The third section enacts that that committee "shall include such members of her Majesty's Privy Council as are for the time being holding or have held any of the offices in the Appellate Jurisdiction Act, 1876, and this Act, described as 'high judicial offices.'" The 25th section of the Act of 1876 includes under the term "high judicial office" the office of Lord Chancellor of Great Britain or Ireland, or of paid judge of the Judicial Committee, or of judge of one of the superior courts of Great Britain and Ireland, the term "superior courts" meaning, as to England, the High Court of Justice and the Court of Appeal, and the superior courts as they existed before the Judicature Acts; as to Ireland, the superior courts at Dublin [now the Irish High Court, see the Irish Act of 1877, s. 71]; and as to Scotland, the Court of Session; and the 5th section of the present Act adds to these high judicial offices the office of a Lord of Appeal in Ordinary and the office of a member of the Judicial Committee. Turning to the original Judicial Committee, as established by 3 & 4 Will. 4, c. 41, we find that it consists, by the 1st section of that Act, of the President of the Council, the Lord Chancellor of Great Britain, and such of the Privy Counsellors who hold or have held the offices of Lord Keeper of the Great Seal of Great Britain, Lord Chief Justice or judge of the Court of King's Bench, Master of the Rolls, Vice-Chancellor, Lord Chief Justice or judge of the Court of Common Pleas, Lord Chief Baron or Baron of the Exchequer, judge of the High Court of Admiralty, and Chief Judge of the Court of Bankruptcy—to which were added, by 14 & 15 Vict. c. 83, s. 15, the judges of the Court of Appeal in Chancery, and there may be added, by section 1 of 3 & 4 Will. 4, c. 41, itself, any two persons, being privy counsellors, under the Royal Sign Manual. It will be observed that, except under this last very slender provision, Scotland and Ireland were, until the present Act, entirely unrepresented on the Judicial Committee, and one of the chief effects (if not the chief effect) of the present Act is to introduce Scotch and Irish judges into the committee. Another effect will be to enable paid judges of the Judicial Committee to sit upon it after their resignation. Another and more general effect will be to take almost the last step towards effecting the object apparent from the 14th and 18th

sections of the Appellate Jurisdiction Act, 1876, of making the House of Lords and the Judicial Committee practically one tribunal, by ensuring an identity of personnel; the chief remaining difference being the theoretical one that every peer has a right to vote on appeals to the House of Lords, but that only Privy Counsellors who are Judicial Committee men may vote on an appeal to the Privy Council. The 4th section of the present Act constitutes the two Indian judges attending the Judicial Committee under section 30 of 3 & 4 Will. 4, c. 41, as members of the said committee for all purposes, and doubles their remuneration accordingly. We should have thought that that enactment did not limit their jurisdiction, but the question is now an historically interesting one only.

COAL MINES.

50 & 51 VICT. C. 58.—AN ACT TO CONSOLIDATE WITH AMENDMENTS THE COAL MINES ACTS, 1872, AND 1886, AND THE STRATIFIED IRONSTONE MINES (GUNPOWDER) ACT, 1881.

The very numerous amendments effected by this Act are all in the direction of restriction, and are mostly concerned with such technical points as ventilation of mines, safety lamps, check-weighing, manholes, covers overhead, which are now to be used (see rule 27 of s. 49) "for every cage or tub employed" in lowering or raising persons in any working shaft; "an adequate break on the drum shaft" (see rule 30); stretchers, which are to be always ready for use in case of accident, and the like. Into these and other points we do not propose to enter, but will content ourselves with the amendments directly affecting the legal profession. By section 47, sub-section 18, every umpire in an arbitration under the Act is now to be either a county court judge, a police or stipendiary magistrate, a recorder of a borough, or a registrar of a county court. By sub-section 17 the payment (if any) of an arbitrator or umpire is to be fixed by the Secretary of State, but there is nothing in the Act obliging any of the officials named to undertake an umpirage either gratuitously or for payment. As to coroner's inquests, it is provided that any person appointed by the workmen may attend and examine witnesses by counsel. With regard to summary proceedings in case of offences, section 62, par. ii., enables defendants to be sworn and examined, and section 65 enables any person to institute prosecutions against owners agents and managers personally committing offences, the old restriction of the consent of the Secretary of State or an inspector being preserved in other cases. It is also provided by section 66 that where any proceedings are taken by an owner, &c., against workmen, a report of the result is to be sent to the inspector of the district. Perhaps the most important amendment is that effected by section 69, which disqualifies as justices fathers-in-law, sons-in-law, and brothers-in-law of mineowners, agents, and managers and miners or miners' agents, in addition to the fathers, sons, and brothers disqualified under section 67 of the Act of 1872. The disqualification however, may be got rid of by the consent of both parties—a provision which, though implied by law, was not expressed in that section. It must be borne in mind that if this consent be not given the proceedings will be void, and that, though a disqualified justice may not take part in the proceedings, his mere sitting on the bench will nullify them. It only remains to point out that the other amendments are consequential on the passing of the Summary Jurisdiction Act, 1879, which renders it necessary to repeat the provisions of the Act of 1879 as to procedure before courts of summary jurisdiction and appeal therefrom.

SHERIFFS.

50 & 51 VICT. C. 55.—AN ACT TO CONSOLIDATE THE LAW RELATING TO THE OFFICE OF SHERIFF IN ENGLAND, AND TO REPEAL CERTAIN ENACTMENTS RELATING TO SHERIFFS WHICH HAVE CEASED TO BE IN FORCE OR HAVE BECOME UNNECESSARY.

In forty sections this statute repeals and re-enacts, with omissions as shadowed forth in the title, the whole of the statute law relating to the office of sheriff from the Statute of Westminster the First, relating to the pursuit of felons, down to the 16th section of the Judicature Act, 1881, relating to the appointment of sheriffs "on the morrow of St. Martin." There is only one "saving," that of section 40 for every "court leet, court baron, law day, view of frankpledge, or other like court" held at the passing of the Act. Such courts are to "continue to be held on the days and in the places heretofore accustomed." The alterations in the law (if any) are very minute. We have been able to discover only two. First, there is that effected by section 20, sub-section 2, as to fees. By the old law, under 7 Will. 4 & 1 Vict. c. 55, s. 2, these were fixed by the taxing officers "of the several courts of law" under the control of the judges of those courts. They are now to be fixed by the Lord Chancellor with the advice and consent of the judges of the Court of Appeal and High Court of Justice, [why was not the expression "Supreme Court of Judicature" used?] or any three of them, and with the concurrence of the

Treasury, but the old table of fees is, by s. 39, sub-section 5, to continue in force until a new one is issued. Another alteration is that which regulates the number of javelin men at assizes. By 14 Car. 2, c. 21, s. 1, the sheriff was bound to have twenty men at least in England and twelve at least in Wales, but not more than forty in either. It is now very sensibly enacted, by section 9 of the Act, that if sufficient constables be not provided by the direction of the court of quarter sessions, the sheriff shall have a sufficient number of men servants in liveries attending upon him for the purpose of keeping order and protecting the judge of assize. In cases of doubt as to whether any of the old enactments were obsolete or not, the line has been drawn in their favour. Thus it is enacted by section 8 that every person is to be ready "at the command of the sheriff and at the cry of the country to arrest a felon," and that a sheriff finding resistance in the execution of a writ must take with him the power of the county and go in proper person to do execution. Generally, the Act compares very favourably with the Coroners Act for completeness and serviceability.

ESCHEAT.

50 & 51 VICT. c. 53.—AN ACT FOR REPEALING CERTAIN ENACTMENTS RELATING TO ESCHATOES AND THE PROCEDURE IN CASES OF ESCHATS; AND FOR REGULATING THE PROCEDURE IN SUCH CASES.

This Act may be shortly described as a measure for taking escheat procedure out of the domain of statute law and transferring it to that of the Lord Chancellor "with the assent of the Treasury." Twelve enactments on the subject, none of them of later date than 2 & 3 Ed. 6, c. 8, are repealed, and, in substitution for them, it is provided that the above-named authorities may make rules for the procedure "on and incidental to and consequential on the holding of inquiries," into the title of the Crown "to any real estate or any interest therein in cases of escheat, or alleged escheat," the only restrictions of importance upon the discretion of the Lord Chancellor being that "the rules shall provide that an inquisition touching real estate shall find of whom the real estate was held, and that every inquisition shall be forthwith returned into the Central Office of the Supreme Court, and that every person aggrieved by any such inquisition shall be entitled to traverse the same, or object thereto, in such manner as may from time to time be directed by rules of court." The Intestates Estates Act, 1884 (47 & 48 Vict. c. 71), by which the Crown may waive its right in favour of the illegitimate children or others, should always be referred to in any case arising out of the present Act.

REVIEWS.

PARISH LAW.

STEER'S PARISH LAW; BEING A DIGEST OF THE LAW RELATING TO THE CIVIL AND ECCLESIASTICAL GOVERNMENT OF PARISHES, AND THE RELIEF OF THE POOR. FIFTH EDITION. By WALTER HENRY MACNAMARA, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, Registrar to the Railway Commission. Stevens & Sons; H. Sweet & Sons; W. Maxwell & Son.

Mr. Macnamara has distinctly improved upon his last edition of this useful book. The subjects dealt with are more fully treated, and the matter is better arranged, and so well broken up by headings as to render reference to any particular topic a matter of great ease. The range of subjects has been increased by a chapter on coroners and inquests. The provisions of the Allotments Act of last session are given in the proper place in the text, while the Act is printed in full in the appendix, and we find the other statutes and cases for which we have looked neatly incorporated. The book is now a very complete and excellent guide to parish law. The only point on which it has occurred to us that some further amplification is necessary is as to the law of organs, which has only a short paragraph devoted to it on page 38. There is quite a little body of law relating to this subject, and questions upon it occasionally agitate parishes and frequently vex the clergy. And although the organist is, according to Sir Travers Twiss, "unknown to ecclesiastical law," there is a good deal to be said as to his rights and duties, although we must confess that there is a great lack of definiteness in the law upon this latter subject.

CHARITABLE TRUSTS.

CHARITABLE TRUSTS: THE JURISDICTION OF THE CHARITY COMMISSION; BEING THE ACTS CONFERRING SUCH JURISDICTION, 1853—1883, WITH INTRODUCTORY ESSAYS AND NOTES ON THE SECTIONS. By RICHARD EDMUND MITCHESON, M.A., B.C.L., Barrister-at-Law. Stevens & Sons; W. Maxwell & Son.

There is certainly an opening for a new book on the Charitable Trusts Acts; Messrs. Cooke and Harwood's work is twenty years old, and Mr. Tudor's excellent little treatise on charitable trusts is also out

of date, and, moreover, it did not profess to deal in any detail with the construction of such of these statutes as were enacted at the time of its publication. As will be gathered from the title, the Acts constitute the special subject of Mr. Mitcheson's book; but he prefixes an interesting history of charity commissions, and gives two chapters on "What are Charitable Uses" and on "The Doctrine of *Cy-près*," which constitute a useful summary of the law on those subjects. As to the main part of the book, the mode adopted by the author is to give the statutes in full, with notes added to the sections embodying the comparatively few decisions, and explaining the meaning and object of the provisions. The notes, so far as they go, are useful, but we do not think they go far enough. For instance, under section 29 of the Act of 1855, restricting sales, mortgages, and leases of charity property, we have no attempt at any discussion or explanation of what is the meaning of the expression "according to a scheme legally established." Does this mean according to a scheme established by the Charity Commissioners, or do the words include a foundation deed? In other words, where charity trustees have an express power of sale or leasing under the foundation deed, is the consent of the Charity Commissioners necessary under this section? The question has often arisen, and, so far as we know, there has been no judicial decision upon it; and the commissioners themselves, judging from their action in some cases, do not seem to have entertained the same opinion upon the subject at different dates. We rather miss in the book a statement of what is the construction of the various sections adopted by the board. Perhaps it is hardly fair to blame the author for an omission which it may not have been in his power to supply, but as the board are practically the interpreters of the Acts, the information seems to be essential to any useful explanation of many of the provisions. The index seems to be defective.

PUBLIC HEALTH.

THE LAW OF PUBLIC HEALTH, LOCAL GOVERNMENT, AND URBAN AND RURAL SANITARY AUTHORITIES. By WILLIAM CUNNINGHAM GLEN and ALEX. GLEN, M.A., LL.B., Barristers-at-Law. TENTH EDITION. Knight & Co.

The mode of treatment of the subject adopted in this book must by this time be well known. The Public Health Act, 1875, is first printed in full, with elaborate notes to the various sections, occupying about half the work; then follow the other statutes bearing on the subject up to the end of the last session, arranged in chronological order, with shorter notes; and the subsequent part of the book is occupied with the orders, memoranda, and circular letters issued by the Local Government Board and Privy Council. The notes to the Act of 1875 are very complete in the way of bringing together all the authorities and statutory provisions relating in any way to the subject-matter of the section under discussion, and in cross-references to other sections. And judging from the tests we have applied, we think we may say that the cases reported since the last edition have been very carefully incorporated, and the authors have consulted the convenience of their readers by giving references to all the current series of reports. We would suggest, as a small matter of typographical improvement, that a larger type should be adopted in the figures used in the notes in the text for reference to the notes at foot of the page. The index is very full, and conveniently broken up by sub-headings.

CORRESPONDENCE.

SHORTER OFFICE HOURS DURING VACATION.

[To the Editor of the Solicitors' Journal.]

Sir,—It has, from time immemorial, been customary for the principals of the office in which I am one of the managing clerks to allow their staff a slight respite from business by closing their office two hours earlier than usual during the Christmas, Easter, and Whitsuntide Vacations, which is a great boon to their clerks, and is, by them, highly valued.

There are possibly many firms of solicitors who adopt a similar course, and no doubt others would follow such a laudable custom if it were ascertained that it was by no means an unusual one.

You will be conferring a benefit on a very useful class of persons if you will allow me to ask solicitors who are accustomed to consider their clerks by allowing them some relaxation from work during vacations, to communicate with you, in order that a list of such firms may be published in your columns.

A SOLICITOR.
January 5.

CHEAP LEGAL ADVICE.

[To the Editor of the Solicitors' Journal.]

Sir,—I enclose a couple of pages from a "Croydon Directory," and should be glad if you could ascertain, by publishing it, which of your readers are the solicitors and counsel retained by this society.

I did not know that unlimited advice could be got for a guinea a year. I conclude that the society has given Sir Horace Davey, Q.C., Sir Charles Russell, Q.C., and the Attorney and Solicitor-General, very special retainers. X.

January 3.

[The extract enclosed is an advertisement of the National Traders' Association, 3 and 4, Lincoln's-inn-fields, London, W.C., which states (*inter alia*) that "this association was formed to assist the trading community throughout the United Kingdom by undertaking the collections of accounts and recovery of claims for its subscribers, and also for obtaining them legal advice and assistance upon all matters concerning their interest, free of charge beyond an annual subscription and the actual costs out of pocket. The rates of annual subscriptions (including an insurance policy for £100), payable at any date in advance, are as follows:—£2 2s. entitles their subscribers to have any number of accounts applied for during its currency in the United Kingdom, advice free by letter from their solicitors (and counsel's opinion when necessary in special cases, which will be arranged for at an interview). £1 1s., the same for one year (without counsel's opinion)."]

At the conclusion of the advertisement is the following:—"N.B.—The manager of the above resides at Croydon, where he can be seen by appointment concerning the interests of subscribers (which saves them loss of time, trouble, and expense by going to London), and will hand them a list of their solicitors (and counsel retained), to prosecute their claims or to defend those made against them."]

NEW ORDERS, &c.

THE BANKRUPTCY ACT, 1883.

Whereas by an Order made under the Bankruptcy Act, 1869, on the 1st day of January, 1870, by the Right Honourable William Page, Baron Hatherley, as the then Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain, the County Courts of Carnarvonshire, holden at Pwllheli and Portmadoc, and the County Court of Denbighshire, holden at Llanwrst, were excluded from having jurisdiction in bankruptcy, and their districts were for the purposes of such jurisdiction attached to the County Court of Carnarvonshire, holden at Bangor.

And whereas it is enacted by the Bankruptcy Act, 1883, that a county court which, at the commencement of the Act, is excluded from having bankruptcy jurisdiction shall continue to be so excluded until the Lord Chancellor otherwise orders.

And whereas her Majesty was pleased, by an Order in Council of the 14th day of February, 1883, to order that from the 31st day of March, 1883, the County Court of Carnarvonshire, holden at Portmadoc, should be holden at Blaenau Festiniog as well as at Portmadoc.

And whereas it appears expedient to the Lord Chancellor that the County Court of Carnarvonshire, holden at Portmadoc and Blaenau Festiniog, should no longer be excluded from having jurisdiction in bankruptcy, and that the districts of the County Court of Carnarvonshire, holden at Pwllheli and Portmadoc and Blaenau Festiniog, and of the County Court of Denbighshire, holden at Llanwrst, shall no longer be attached for bankruptcy purposes to the County Court of Carnarvonshire, holden at Bangor.

Now, therefore, I, the Right Honourable Hardinge Stanley, Baron Halsbury, Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain, do, by virtue of the powers vested in me by the Bankruptcy Act, 1883, and of all other powers vested in me, hereby revoke and alter the Order made on the 1st day of January, 1870, so far as the said Order excludes the said County Court of Carnarvonshire, holden at Portmadoc, from having jurisdiction in bankruptcy; and so far as the said Order attaches its district, and the district of the County Court of Carnarvonshire, holden at Pwllheli, and the district of the County Court of Denbighshire, holden at Llanwrst, for the purposes of bankruptcy, to the County Court of Carnarvonshire, holden at Bangor.

And I do further order that the districts of the County Court of Carnarvonshire, holden at Pwllheli, and of the County Court of Denbighshire, holden at Llanwrst, shall be attached for the purposes of bankruptcy to the County Court of Carnarvonshire, holden at Portmadoc and Blaenau Festiniog, which latter county court so holden at Portmadoc and Blaenau Festiniog, shall have jurisdiction in bankruptcy, as provided by the Bankruptcy Act, 1883, so far as regards any proceedings in bankruptcy which shall hereafter be commenced in the said court.

And I do further order that this Order shall take effect on and from the 1st day of February, 1888.

Given under my hand this 2nd day of January, 1888.

HALSBURY, C.

THE WINTER ASSIZES.

ORDER IN COUNCIL.

At the Court at Osborne House, Isle of Wight, the 29th day of December, 1887.

Present, the Queen's most excellent Majesty in Council.

Whereas, by an Order in Council, dated the twenty-sixth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-four, and made in pursuance and by virtue of the twenty-third section of the Supreme Court of Judicature Act, 1875, and the other powers and authorities therein mentioned, it was (amongst other things) ordered that the Winter and Summer Assizes, as defined in the said Order, should be holden as therein provided.

And whereas it is expedient to amend the said Order in the manner hereinafter appearing.

Now, therefore, her Majesty, by and with the advice of her Most Honourable Privy Council, under and by virtue of the authority aforesaid and of all other powers and authorities enabling her in that behalf, is pleased to order, and it is hereby ordered accordingly as follows:—

1. The commission days for the several places on the respective circuits for the Winter Assizes to be hereafter holden shall, so far as may be practicable, and the business to be done may allow, be fixed to end as near as may be on the twentieth of March, except in years when to end on that day would interfere with the Easter Vacation, when they shall be fixed to end as near as may be on the Wednesday before Easter.

2. The town of Croydon shall, from and after the date of this order, cease to be a place where assizes are holden in and for the County of Surrey.

3. From and after the date of this Order there shall be repealed so much of the said Order of the twenty-sixth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-four, as is inconsistent with any provision contained in this Order.

4. Except where the context otherwise requires, expressions used in this Order shall have the same meaning as in the said Order of the twenty-sixth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-four.

5. This Order may be amended or added to or repealed by Order in Council.

C. L. PEEL.

CASES OF LAST WEEK.

HIGH COURT—QUEEN'S BENCH DIVISION.

—BANK (LIM.) v. E.—(KEKEWICH, J., at Chambers), 29th December.

R. S. C., 1883, XLV., 1—APPLICATION FOR GARNISHEE ORDER—AFFIDAVIT MADE BY "ASSISTANT-MANAGER" OF JUDGMENT CREDITORS.

In this case an affidavit in support of an application for a garnishee order *visi* had been made by the "assistant-manager" of the judgment creditors—a banking company "Limited." The application was refused by the master, on the ground that the affidavit must be made by the judgment creditor or his solicitor, under the rule. On appeal,

KEKEWICH, J., granted the order, on a further affidavit of the deponent "that he is duly authorized to make all necessary affidavits on behalf of the judgment creditors, where, from his own knowledge of the facts, he is in a position to do so," and shewing that he had such knowledge of the facts stated in the original affidavit.—SOLICITORS FOR APPLICANTS, *Maples, Teesdale, & Co.*

PEEK v. DERRY—C. A. No. 2.

ACTION OF DECEIT—MISREPRESENTATION IN PROSPECTUS OF COMPANY—WINDING UP OF COMPANY—MEASURE OF DAMAGES.

This was an appeal by the plaintiff against the dismissal by Stirling, J., of the action, which was brought to recover damages from the directors of the Plymouth, Devonport, and District Tramways Co. in respect of misrepresentations contained in the prospectus of the company, by which the plaintiff had been induced to take shares. The company was incorporated by special Act of Parliament in 1883, and on the 1st of February, 1883, a prospectus was issued inviting subscriptions for the ordinary share capital, and headed "Incorporated by a special Act, 45 & 46 Vict. c. 159, authorizing the use of steam or other mechanical motive power." The following statement was contained in the prospectus:—"One great feature of this undertaking, to which considerable importance should be attached, is that, by the special Act of Parliament obtained, this company has the right to use steam or mechanical motive power instead of horses, and it is fully expected that by means of this a considerable saving will result in the working expenses of the line as compared with other tramways worked by horses." Upon reading this prospectus the plaintiff, on February 7, 1883, applied for 400 shares of £10 each, which were allotted to him, and for which he paid £4,000. The company's special Act provided that the carriages used on the tramways might, subject to the provisions of the Act, be moved by animal power; and, with the consent of the Board of Trade, during a period of seven years after the opening of the same for public traffic, and with the like consent during such further periods, not exceeding seven years, as the board might from time to time specify in any order to be signed by a secretary or assistant-secretary of the board, by steam power or any mechanical power, and that the exercise of the powers thereby conferred with respect to the use of steam or any mechanical power should be sub-

ject as therein particularly provided, and that the company should not use steam power or any mechanical power on the tramways unless and until they should have obtained the previous consent in writing of the corporations of Plymouth and Devonport therefor, and then for such time only and subject to such conditions and regulations as the corporations should think fit. The company had not at the time when the prospectus was issued obtained the consent of the Board of Trade, or of either of the corporations, to the use of steam or other mechanical power upon the tramways. The defendant's case was that the prospectus did not state that the authority to use steam power was unconditional; that they had never intended to represent it as being so, and that the plaintiff himself knew that an authority for a tramway company to use steam was never or hardly ever unconditional; that at the time when the prospectus was issued they had every reason to believe, and did believe, that all necessary consents would be given; that the consent of the corporation of Plymouth was subsequently given in June, 1883, as regarded the tramways in Plymouth, and that of the Board of Trade as to portions of those tramways; but that, owing to the opposition of the corporation of Devonport, an injunction had been obtained until the whole system had been completed, which had had the effect of stopping the undertaking and led to the winding up of the company. The action was commenced two days after the presentation of a petition to wind up the company, but apparently in ignorance of the petition, for by his writ the plaintiff originally claimed rescission of his contract to take shares as against the company, as well as damages against the directors. The writ was afterwards amended by striking out the claim against the company.

THE COURT (COTTON, L.J., SIR JAMES HANNEN, and LOPES, L.J.) reversed the decision. COTTON, L.J., said that when a man made a statement intended to be acted upon by another, which was false, made by him recklessly, and without inquiry—without any reasonable ground for believing it to be true—he was liable in an action for deceit to a person who had been induced to act on the representation to his prejudice. He did not think he differed from Stirling, J., as to the law. As a general rule, under the General Tramways Act, a tramway company could not use any other power for traction than horse power, but this company had power by their Act to use steam or other mechanical power, provided they obtained the sanction of the Board of Trade and the corporations of Plymouth and Devonport. In his lordship's opinion the meaning of the prospectus was that the company had at the moment the prospectus was issued the actual power to use steam when their tramway was constructed. The question was whether the defendants had any reasonable ground for making those statements. Because there was in the mind of the directors a probability, however strong, that the company would obtain the necessary sanctions to the use of steam power they were not justified in stating that it actually had the power to use it. One of the defendants who was not present at the meetings of the directors at which it was determined to adopt and circulate the prospectus, had received copies of it, and he was, therefore, as much liable as if he had been a party to the settlement of its form, nor did it matter that the plaintiff had previously received the prospectus on which he acted, for it was the duty of a director, when he found the mis-statement in the prospectus, to have it set right. The evidence showed that this particular statement was an inducement to the plaintiff to take shares; it was not necessary to show that it was the only inducement, or even the principal inducement; it was sufficient that it was a material inducement. SIR JAMES HANNEN concurred. He differed from Stirling, J., only on the point that the defendants had no reasonable ground for believing that the statement in question was true. LOPES, L.J., also concurred. He thought the result of the cases was this—if a man made a statement to another which was false in fact and intended that other to rely on it and he did rely on it, and was induced to act on it in such a way that he was damaged, then the man who made the statement was liable to the person damaged—first, if he knew the statement to be false; secondly, if it was not true and not believed to be true; thirdly, if it was not true and was made recklessly—if, for instance, it was made without his having any knowledge on the subject, and without his taking the trouble to ascertain if it were true; fourthly, if it was not true, but was believed to be true without any reasonable ground for such belief. His lordship was of opinion that the defendants had no reasonable ground for thinking that the company had an absolute power to use steam or mechanical power, and that, on such a reasonable interpretation of the prospectus as any ordinary reader would put on it, it meant that the company had such an absolute power. It was not sufficient for the defendants to say that they had an expectation that the power would be obtained by the company.

THE COURT held that the measure of damages was the difference between the £4,000 which the plaintiff had paid and the real value of the shares when they were allotted to him. COTTON, L.J., said that this was in accordance with the view of Lord Cranworth in *Davidson v. Tulloch* (3 Macq. 783), and with the view of Fry, L.J., in *Arkwright v. Newbold* (17 Ch. D. 301); and his lordship thought it was also in accordance with the judgments of the majority of the court in *Twycess v. Grant* (2 C. P. D. 469). SIR JAMES HANNEN said that the question was how much worse off the plaintiff was than if he had not bought the shares. If he had not bought them he would have had his £4,000 in his pocket. To ascertain his loss there must be deducted from the £4,000 the real value at the time of the purchase of that which he bought, and that real value must be ascertained by the light of events which had happened since and down to the time of the inquiry. If a man bought a horse which had in him the seeds of a mortal disease, the horse would be of no value, except the value of the hide. But, if the horse died by reason of a disease which he contracted after the purchase, the purchaser could not recover any damages. LOPES, L.J., concurred.—COUNSEL, *Bompas, Q.C.*, and *Byrnie; Pearson, Q.C.*, and *Finlay, Q.C.; Buckley, Q.C.; Graham Hastings, Q.C.; Moulton, Q.C.; Seward Brice, Q.C.; Lovett; Muir*

Mackenzie; Phipson Beale; Upjohn; and Woodfall. SOLICITORS, Tumpkin, Taylor, & Joseph; Surr, Gribble, & Co.; Linklaters & Co.; Quick & Co.; Haines & Clutton.

LAW STUDENTS' JOURNAL.

THE LONDON UNIVERSITY LL.B. EXAMINATIONS.

Since the bar examinations are now held before Christmas, the first law examination in the year is that held at London University for the LL.B. degree. The candidates at the University this January are more numerous than usual for both the final and intermediate examinations; this marks an improvement, for, though the numbers at the final LL.B. had increased, the entries for the intermediate had of late years shewn signs of falling away. The London University Examinations in Laws produce a heavier percentage of failures than those held by either the Incorporated Law Society or the Council of Legal Education. In 1884 and 1886 less than half passed at the intermediate, while at the final in 1883, 1884, and 1885, about one-third only got through. This may account for the fact that but few articulated clerks, not already university men, take advantage of this opportunity offered of obtaining a degree. Considering the fact that matriculation, either in honours or in the first division, dispenses with one year's service, and that there is no need of any residential qualification at this University, it is rather surprising that so many articulated clerks resident in London have hitherto held aloof. Those, however, who do read for the degree, should take the intermediate LL.B., about the same time as, or a little later than, the Incorporated Law Society's intermediate, so that their reading during the remaining years of their articles may suit both the final LL.B. and that of the society. As the examination is now being held, we have not had an opportunity of perusing the whole of the papers set this year, but those in common law and real property ought to present no peculiar difficulty to any student who is ready for the society's final.

LEGAL NEWS.

OBITUARY.

MR. ARTHUR CRUWYS SHARLAND, solicitor (of the firm of Sharland & Clarke), of Tiverton, died on the 19th ult. at the age of eighty. Mr. Sharland was born in 1807. He was admitted a solicitor in 1838, and he has carried on business at Tiverton for nearly fifty years. He had been for several years associated in partnership with Mr. Edward Frederick Childs Clarke. Mr. Sharland held several important appointments. He was for many years clerk to the county magistrates at Tiverton, clerk, treasurer, and solicitor to Blundell's Grammar School, and registrar of births and death. He was a perpetual commissioner for Devonshire, and he had a good private practice. Mr. Sharland was a magistrate for the borough of Tiverton. He retired from practice a few months ago in consequence of failing health.

MR. FREDERICK GEORGE DAY, solicitor (of the firm of Munton, Stockton, & Day), of Banbury, died about a fortnight ago. Mr. Day was for some time a clerk in the office of Messrs. Munton & Stockton, of Banbury, with whom he served his articles. He was admitted a solicitor in 1873, and a few years later he became a member of the firm, his partners being Mr. William Munton, the town clerk of Banbury, and Mr. James Stockton. Mr. Day's premature death is much lamented. He was married only two years ago to the daughter of Mr. John Maule, of Banbury, and he leaves one child.

MR. CLAYTON WILLIAM FRAKE GLYN, barrister, died at his residence, Durrington House, Harlow, on the 30th ult. Mr. Glyn was the eldest son of the Rev. Thomas Clayton Glyn, of Harlow, and was born in 1821. He was educated at Christ Church, Oxford. He was called to the bar at the Inner Temple in Hilary Term, and he formerly practised on the Home Circuit, and at the Essex and Hertfordshire Sessions. Mr. Glyn was a magistrate of the county of Essex, and he had been for several years chairman of Petty Sessions for the Harlow Division. Mr. Glyn was married in 1855 to the daughter of Mr. Thomas Perry, of Moor Hall, Harlow. His eldest son, Mr. Clayton Louis Glyn, was called to the bar at the Inner Temple in June, 1883, and he is a member of the South-Eastern Circuit.

APPOINTMENTS.

MR. OWEN ROBERTS, barrister, has received the honour of Knighthood. Sir O. Roberts is the eldest son of Mr. Owen Roberts, of Dinas, Carnarvonshire, and was born in 1835. He was formerly a scholar of Jesus College, Oxford, where he graduated third class in Classics in 1858, and he was a clerk in the War Office from 1859 till 1866. He was called to the bar at the Inner Temple in Trinity Term, 1865, and he formerly practised on the North Wales and Chester Circuit. He has been for several years clerk to the Clothworkers' Company.

MR. JOHN FORBES, Q.C., has been appointed Recorder of the Borough of Hull, in succession to Mr. William Cole Beasley, resigned. Mr. Forbes is the third son of Mr. James Forbes, of Aberdeen, and was born in 1838. He was educated at the University of Aberdeen. He was called to the bar at Lincoln's-inn in Trinity Term, 1862, when he obtained an open student-

ship. He is a member of the North-Eastern Circuit. He became a Queen's Counsel in 1881. Mr. Forbes is a bencher of Lincoln's-inn. He was appointed Solicitor-General for the County Palatine of Durham in 1885, and a few weeks ago he was appointed Attorney-General.

Sir RICHARD GARTH, Q.C., late Chief Justice of Calcutta, has been appointed a Member of the Privy Council. Sir R. Garth is the eldest son of the Rev. Richard Garth, and was born in 1820. He was educated at Eton and at Christ Church, Oxford. He was called to the bar at Lincoln's-inn in Michaelmas Term, 1847, and he formerly practised on the Home Circuit. He became a Queen's Counsel in 1866. He was for several years Standing Counsel to the Incorporated Law Society, and he was M.P. for Guildford in the Conservative interest. In 1875 he was appointed Chief Justice of Calcutta, and he retired in 1886. Sir R. Garth is a bencher of Lincoln's-inn.

Sir CHARLES ARTHUR TURNER, C.I.E., late Chief Justice of Madras, has been created a Knight Commander of the Order of the Indian Empire. Sir C. Turner is the eldest son of the Rev. John Fisher Turner, rector of Winkleigh, Devonshire, and was born in 1833. He was formerly a Fellow of Exeter College, Oxford, where he graduated second class in Classics in 1855. He was called to the bar at the Inner Temple in Easter Term, 1858, and he practised on the Western Circuit. He was a puisne judge of the High Court at Allahabad from 1866 till 1879, when he was appointed Chief Justice of Madras, and received the honour of knighthood. He retired in 1885. He was created a Companion of the Order of the Indian Empire in 1878.

Mr. PHILIP PERCIVAL HUTCHINS, barrister has been created a Companion of the Order of the Star of India. Mr. Hutchins is the fourth son of Mr. William Hutchins, and was born in 1838. He was educated at Merchant Taylor's School, and at Haileybury College, and he was called to the bar at the Inner Temple in Trinity Term, 1875. He has been a member of the Madras Civil Service since 1857. He was a puisne judge of the High Court at Madras from 1883 till 1887, when he was appointed a member of the Council of the Governor of Madras.

Mr. JAMES THOMAS WOODHOUSE, solicitor, of Hull, has been elected President of the Hull Incorporated Law Society for the ensuing year. Mr. Woodhouse was admitted a solicitor in 1873.

Mr. HENRY THOMAS WOODS, solicitor, of 158, Leadenhall-street, London, has been appointed a Commissioner to administer Oaths in the Supreme Court of Judicature.

Mr. ERNEST WALLIS, solicitor, of 11, Pancras-lane, London, has been appointed a Commissioner to administer Oaths in the Supreme Court of Judicature.

Mr. ALFRED DOUBLE, solicitor, of 27, Jewin-crescent, Cripplegate, London, has been elected a Common Councilman for the Ward of Cripplegate Without. Mr. Double was admitted a solicitor in 1881.

Mr. RICHARD LOWNDES, solicitor, of King-street, Manchester, has been appointed a Commissioner to administer Oaths in the Supreme Court of Judicature. Mr. Lowndes was admitted in 1881.

Mr. EDWARD J. STANNARD, solicitor, of 61, Mark-lane, London, and Upper Norwood, Surrey, has been appointed a Commissioner to take the acknowledgment of Deeds, attest Legal Instruments, and administer Oaths for the State of California, U.S.A.

Mr. WILLIAM JACKSON PERKINS, solicitor, of Guildford, has been appointed a Commissioner to administer Oaths in the Supreme Court of Judicature.

Mr. W. R. J. HICKMAN, solicitor, of 27, King-street, Cheapside, London, has been appointed a Commissioner to administer Oaths in the Supreme Court of Judicature.

Mr. HUGH FREDERIC CRACKNALL, solicitor (of the firm of Messrs Greenfield & Cracknall), of 3, Lancaster-place, Strand, London, has been appointed a Commissioner to administer Oaths in the Supreme Court of Judicature.

Mr. EDWARD SWAIN, solicitor, of 38, Old Jewry, London, has been appointed a Commissioner to administer Oaths in the Supreme Court of Judicature.

CHANGES IN PARTNERSHIPS.

Messrs. HENRY KIMBER, ELLIOTT, & Co., of 79, Lombard-street, E.C., solicitors, announce that they have admitted into partnership Mr. HENRY DIXON KIMBER (B.A., Oxon., honours in law), the eldest son of their senior partner, Mr. Henry Kimber, M.P. The name of the firm remains unchanged.

DISSOLUTIONS.

FRANCIS HAMFSON and C. J. ERNEST CROSSE, solicitors, Manchester. Dec. 23. [Gazette, Dec. 30.]

RICHARD CAPARN and JOHN WARING WILDER, solicitors (Caparn & Wilders), Holbeach, Spalding, and Long Sutton, Lincoln. Dec. 31. The said Richard Caparn retires in favour of the said John Waring Wilders, who will henceforth carry on the business under the same style or firm.

STANLEY CHAPMAN and FRANK ADOLPHUS ROWE, solicitors (Brook, Chapman, & Co.), 26, Basinghall-street, London. Dec. 31.

CHARLES DARLEY and SAMUEL CROSSLLEY, solicitors (Darley & Crossley), Blackburn. Dec. 31.

THOMAS HARRIS DEVONSHIRE and EDWARD FRANCIS WALWYN FOLEY, solicitors (Devonshire & Foley), 1, Frederick's-place, Old Jewry. Dec. 31.

CHARLES HEATON HINDE, JOSEPH FARMER MILNE, and JOHN BURY, solicitors (Hinde, Milne, & Bury), Manchester. Dec. 31. So far as regards the said Charles Heaton Hinde, who retires from the firm. The said Joseph Farmer Milne and John Bury will continue the business under the present style or firm.

THOMAS MICKLEM, FRANCIS HOLLINGWORTH, and FRANCIS GEORGE MONKLAND, solicitors (Micklem, Hollingworth, & Monkland), 19, Gresham-street. Dec. 31. So far as regards the said Thomas Micklem, who retires. The said business will henceforth be carried on by the said Francis Hollingworth and Francis George Monkland, at 19, Gresham-street aforesaid, under the style or firm of Hollingworth & Monkland.

JOHN RAVEN MUSGRAVE and JOSEPH WILSON WILSON, solicitors (Musgrave & Wilson), Whitehaven, Cumberland. Dec. 31. In future each of them will carry on business separately on his own account.

SAMUEL TUFNELL SOUTHGATE and CHARLES FRANCIS SOUTHGATE, solicitors (Tufnell Southgate & Son), 7, King's Bench-walk, Temple, London. Oct. 1. In future such business will be carried on by Charles Francis Southgate.

JOSEPH FRANCIS SWANN and WILLIAM THOMAS SKEPPER MURR, solicitors (Swann & Co.), 38, Chancery-lane, London. Dec. 21.

JOSEPH GEORGE WILSON and ERNEST EDGAR BONE, solicitors (Wilson & Bone), Alfreton, Derbyshire. Dec. 31. The business will in future be carried on by Joseph George Wilson. [Gazette, Jan. 3.]

GENERAL.

The *Publishers' Circular* states that the total number of new law books published in 1887 was 73, and that there were 49 new editions.

The honorary freedom and livery of the Coopers' Company will be conferred on the Right Hon. Sir Henry James, M.P., on the 3rd of February, and after the ceremony of presentation the Master and the Court of the Guild will entertain him at a banquet at the Hotel Métropole.

The *World* has the following:—"I cannot suppose," said Mr. Justice Denman the other day, 'that such a letter as this was the result of mere negligence, although it was written by a solicitor.' We are accustomed to utterances of this kind in a certain court in the Chancery Division, and it may be that law and equity are going to be fused in this respect."

"The types," observes an Illinois paper, apologetically, "made us allude last week to our esteemed townsman, Mr. Polhemus, as a 'villainous lounge.' We wrote 'versatile lawyer.' The error was overlooked by our proof-reader, a gentleman recently from Texas, who assures us, in extenuation of the oversight, that the two terms mean pretty much the same thing where he came from."

The services of all the judges of the Queen's Bench Division will be available in London for over a month at the commencement of the ensuing Hilary Sittings. Arrangements have therefore been made that, as far as practicable, four courts in *Banc* and six courts to try special and common jury causes and actions without juries shall sit daily from the beginning of the sittings until the judges are called away to attend the winter assizes.

The *Times'* Berlin correspondent says that "The full draft of the Civil Code for the whole German Empire, on which a special commission has been labouring for about ten years back, has now been completed and presented to the Chancellor. It will be some considerable time yet before the Code is published, as it must contain the substance of several new special laws which are now being framed. The Empire already enjoys the benefit of a commercial and criminal code, and the Civil Code, when promulgated, will add another very tenacious and important rivet to the edifice of the national unity."

On Monday, at the West Riding Quarter Sessions, there was some discussion on the assize arrangements. It was opened by the clerk of the peace reading a letter from the Home Office, in which it was stated that the Lord Chancellor had prepared for submission to her Majesty the draft order amending the Order of Council of the 26th of June, 1884, relating to assizes, with the view that all the winter assize circuits should end on or about the 20th of March, and the Secretary of State hoped that in order to relieve the judges from undue pressure of business in trying assize cases the court would make arrangements with the magistrates of the county to hold adjourned quarter sessions shortly before the date for the opening of the assizes in the county, wherever the number of prisoners was likely to be such as to make this course desirable. Mr. F. Darwin urged that there was no reason why the magistrates could be called upon to perform any of the duties of the judges, and pointed out that it was a distinct gain to the judges to come down and try assize cases, as they very often were totally inexperienced in the trial of prisoners. Mr. F. S. Powell, M.P., agreed with the last speaker, but remarked that the convenience of suitors in London and elsewhere should be considered. Mr. W. S. Stanhope drew attention to the extra expense incurred by trying criminal cases at the assizes, and Mr. Peel showed that in the West Riding the cost of trying prisoners at assizes for one year was £600 more than if the same cases had been taken at the quarter sessions, being equal to probably about £10,000 or £12,000 a year on the whole county. It was ultimately agreed that the present sessions should be adjourned to the 6th of February, in accordance with the letter of the Home Secretary

COURT PAPERS.

SUPREME COURT OF JUDICATURE.

ROTA OF REGISTRARS IN ATTENDANCE ON

Date.	APPEAL COURT No. 1.	APPEAL COURT No. 2.	Mr. Justice KAY.	Mr. Justice CHITTY.
Sat., Jan. 7	Mr. Beal	Mr. Leach	Mr. Pemberton	Mr. Rolt
Monday .. 9	Rolt	Godfrey	Clowes	Pemberton
Tuesday .. 10	Godfrey	Rolt	Koe	Ward
Wednesday .. 11	Ward	Godfrey	Clowes	Pemberton
Thursday .. 12	Pemberton	Rolt	Koe	Ward
Friday .. 13	Koe	Godfrey	Clowes	Pemberton
Saturday .. 14	Clowes	Rolt	Koe	Ward

Date.	Mr. Justice NORTH.	Mr. Justice STILLING.	Mr. Justice KEKEWICH.
Saturday, January .. 7	Mr. Carrington	Mr. Leach	Mr. Clowes
Monday .. 9	Lavie	Beal	Carrington
Tuesday .. 10	Pugh	Beal	Carrington
Wednesday .. 11	Lavie	Beal	Carrington
Thursday .. 12	Pugh	Beal	Carrington
Friday .. 13	Lavie	Beal	Carrington
Saturday .. 14	Pugh	Beal	Carrington

SUPREME COURT OF JUDICATURE.

HILARY SITTINGS, 1888.

COURT OF APPEAL.

Appeal Court, I.

Final and interlocutory appeals from the Queen's Bench Division, the Probate, Divorce, and Admiralty Division (Admiralty), and the Queen's Bench Division Sitting in Bankruptcy.

Wed., Jan. 11	App. motns. ex pte—orgl. motns.—and apps. from orders made on interlocutory motns (sep list), and apps. from gen list if required
Tuesday .. 12	QB Interlocutory apps continued and if necessary QB Final Apps
Friday .. 13	Bkcy apps & apps from Q B Final List if necessary
Sat., .. 14	Apps from the Q.B. Final List
Monday .. 15	App. motns. ex pte—orgl. motns.—and apps. from orders made on interlocutory motns & also apps. from the final list if required.

Wednesday 18	App. motns. ex pte—orgl. motns.—and apps. from orders made on interlocutory motns & also apps. from the final list if required.
Thursday .. 19	Apps from Q B final list
Friday .. 20	Bkcy apps & apps from Q B Final List if necessary
Saturday .. 21	Apps from the Q.B. Final List
Monday .. 22	App. motns. ex pte—orgl. motns.—and apps. from orders made on interlocutory motns & also apps. from the final list if required.

Wednesday 25	App. motns. ex pte—orgl. motns.—and apps. from orders made on interlocutory motns & also apps. from the final list if required.
Thursday .. 26	Apps from the Q.B. Final List
Friday .. 27	Bkcy apps and apps from Q B Final List if necessary
Saturday .. 28	Apps from Q B Final List
Monday .. 29	App. motns. ex pte—orgl. motns.—and apps. from orders made on interlocutory motns & also apps. from the final list if required.

Wed., Feb 1	App. motns. ex pte—orgl. motns.—and apps. from orders made on interlocutory motns & also apps. from the final list if required.
Thurs. 2	Apps from Q B Final List
Friday, 3	Bkcy apps and apps from Q B final list if necessary
Saturday .. 4	Apps from Q B final list
Monday .. 5	App. motns. ex pte—orgl. motns.—and apps. from orders made on interlocutory motns & also apps. from the final list if required.

Wednesday 8	App. motns. ex pte—orgl. motns.—and apps. from orders made on interlocutory motns & also apps. from the final list if required.
Thursday .. 9	Apps from Q B final list
Friday .. 10	Bkcy apps and apps from Q B final list if necessary
Saturday .. 11	Apps from Q B final list
Monday .. 12	App. motns. ex pte—Orgl. motns.—and apps. from orders made on interlocutory motns, and also apps. from final list if required.

Wednesday 15	App. motns. ex pte—Orgl. motns.—and apps. from orders made on interlocutory motns, and also apps. from final list if required.
Thursday .. 16	Apps from Q B final list
Friday .. 17	Bkcy apps and apps from Q B final list if necessary
Saturday .. 18	Apps from Q B final list
Monday .. 19	App. motns. ex pte—Orgl. motns.—and apps. from orders made on interlocutory motns & also apps. from final list if required.

Wednesday 22	App. motns. ex pte—Orgl. motns.—and apps. from orders made on interlocutory motns & also apps. from final list if required.
Thursday .. 23	Apps from Q B final list
Friday .. 24	Bkcy apps and apps from Q B final list if necessary
Sat., .. 25	Apps from Q B final list
Monday .. 26	App. motns. ex pte—Orgl. motns.—and apps. from orders made on interlocutory motns & also apps. from final list if required.

Wednesday 29	App motns ex pte—Orgl motns.—and apps from orders made on interlocutory motns (sep list), and apps from final list if required
Thurs., Mar. 1	Apps from Q B Final List
Friday .. 2	Bkcy apps and apps from Q B final list if necessary
Sat. 3	Apps from Q B final list
Monday 4	App. motns. ex pte—orgl. motns.—and apps. from orders made on interlocutory motns & also apps from Final List if required

Wednesday 7	App. motns. ex pte—orgl. motns.—and apps. from orders made on interlocutory motns & also apps from Final List if required
Thursday .. 8	Apps from Q B final list
Friday .. 9	Bkcy apps & apps from Q B Final List if necessary
Saturday .. 10	Apps from the Q.B. Final List
Monday .. 11	App. motns. ex pte—orgl. motns.—and apps. from orders made on interlocutory motns & also apps from the final list if required.

Wednesday 14	App. motns. ex pte—orgl. motns.—and apps. from orders made on interlocutory motns & also apps from the final list if required.
Thursday .. 15	Apps from Q B final List
Friday, .. 16	Bkcy apps and apps from Q B final list if necessary
Saturday .. 17	Apps from Q B final list
Monday .. 18	App. motns. ex pte—orgl. motns.—and apps. from orders made on interlocutory motns & also apps from the final list if required.

Wednesday 21	App. motns. ex pte—orgl. motns.—and apps. from orders made on interlocutory motns & also apps from the final list if required.
Thursday .. 22	Apps from the Q.B. Final List
Friday .. 23	Bkcy apps & apps from Q B Final List if necessary
Saturday .. 24	Apps from the Q. B. Final List
Monday .. 25	App. motns. ex pte—orgl. motns.—and apps. from orders made on interlocutory motns & also apps from final list if required.

N.B.—Admiralty Appeals, with assessors, are taken in Appeal Court I. on specially appointed days.

Appeal Court, II.

Final and interlocutory appeals from the Chancery, and Probate, Divorce, and Admiralty Divisions (Probate and Divorce), and the County Palatine and Stannaries Courts.

Wed. Jan. 11	App. motns. ex pte—orgl. motns.—and apps. from orders made on interlocutory motns (sep list) and apps from general list if required.
Thursday .. 12	County Palatine Apps, and if necessary apps from the Chan Gen List
Friday .. 13	Apps from the Chancery General List
Saturday .. 14	App motns ex pte—Original motns.—apps from orders made on Interlocutory motns (sep list), and apps from gen list if required

Wednesday 18	App motns ex pte—Original motns.—apps from orders made on Interlocutory motns (sep list), and apps from gen list if required
Thursday .. 19	Apps from Chan gen list
Friday .. 20	Bkcy apps and apps from Q B final list if necessary
Saturday .. 21	Apps from Chan gen list
Monday .. 22	App. motns. ex pte—Orgl. motns.—and apps. from orders made on interlocutory motns & also apps from final list if required.

Wednesday 25	App motns ex pte—Original motns.—apps from orders made on Interlocutory motns (sep list), and apps from gen list if required
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Thursday .. 26	Apps from the Chancery General List
Friday .. 27	App. motns. ex pte—orgl. motns.—apps. from orders made on interlocutory motns (sep list), and apps from general list if required
Monday .. 28	County Palatine Apps, and if necessary apps from Chan gen list
Tuesday .. 29	Apps from the Chancery General List
Wed. Feb. 1	App motns ex pte—original motns.—appeals from orders made on interlocutory motns (sep list) & apps from gen list if required

Thurs. 2	Apps from Chan gen list
Friday .. 3	App motns ex pte—original motns.—appeals from orders made on interlocutory motns (sep list) & apps from gen list if required
Saturday .. 4	Apps from Chan gen list
Monday .. 5	App motns ex pte—original motns.—appeals from orders made on interlocutory motns (sep list) & apps from gen list if required

Wednesday 8	App motns ex pte—original motns.—appeals from orders made on interlocutory motns (sep list) & apps from gen list if required
Thursday .. 9	Apps from Chan gen list
Friday .. 10	App motns ex pte—original motns.—appeals from orders made on interlocutory motns (sep list) & apps from gen list if required
Saturday .. 11	Apps from Chan gen list
Monday .. 12	App motns ex pte—original motns.—appeals from orders made on interlocutory motns (sep list) & apps from gen list if required

Thursday .. 16	Apps from Chan gen list
Friday .. 17	App motns ex pte—original motns.—appeals from orders made on interlocutory motns (sep list) & apps from gen list if required
Sat., .. 18	Apps from Chan gen list
Monday .. 19	App motns ex pte—original motns.—appeals from orders made on interlocutory motns (sep list) & apps from gen list if required
Tuesday .. 20	Apps from Chan gen list

Wednesday 23	App. motns. ex pte—orgl. motns.—apps. from orders made on interlocutory motns (sep list), and apps. from general list if required
Thursday .. 24	Apps from the Chancery General List
Saturday .. 25	App. motns. ex pte—orgl. motns.—and apps. from orders made on interlocutory motns (sep list), and apps. from general list if required
Monday .. 26	County Palatine Apps, and if necessary apps from the Chan Gen List
Thurs., Mar 1	Apps from the Chancery General List

Friday .. 2	App. motns. ex pte—orgl. motns.—apps. from orders made on interlocutory motns (sep list), and apps. from general list if required
Sat., .. 3	Apps from the Chancery General List
Monday .. 4	App. motns. ex pte—orgl. motns.—apps. from orders made on interlocutory motns (sep list), and apps. from general list if required
Tuesday .. 5	Apps from the Chancery General List
Thurs. 6	App. motns. ex pte—orgl. motns.—apps. from orders made on interlocutory motns (sep list), and apps. from general list if required

Wednesday 7	App. motns. ex pte—orgl. motns.—apps. from orders made on interlocutory motns (sep list), and apps. from general list if required
Thurs. 8	Apps from the Chancery General List
Friday .. 9	App. motns. ex pte—orgl. motns.—apps. from orders made on interlocutory motns (sep list), and apps. from general list if required
Saturday .. 10	Apps from the Chancery General List
Monday .. 11	App. motns. ex pte—orgl. motns.—apps. from orders made on interlocutory motns (sep list), and apps. from general list if required

Thursday .. 15	App. motns. ex pte—orgl. motns.—apps. from orders made on interlocutory motns (sep list), and apps. from general list if required
Friday .. 16	Apps from Chan gen list
Saturday .. 17	App. motns. ex pte—orgl. motns.—apps. from orders made on interlocutory motns (sep list), and apps. from general list if required
Monday .. 18	Apps from Chan gen list
Tuesday .. 19	App. motns. ex pte—orgl. motns.—apps. from orders made on interlocutory motns (sep list), and apps. from general list if required

N.B.—Lunacy Petitions (if any) are taken in Appeal Court II. on every Monday at eleven until further notice.

HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE.

CHANCERY DIVISION.

Chancery Court, I.

Mr. Justice KAY.

Wed. Jan. 11	Motns., adj. sums, & gen. p.
Thursday .. 12	General paper
Friday .. 13	Motns. adj. sums, & gen. p.
Saturday .. 14	Pets., sht. caus., adj. sums, & gen. p.
Mon., .. 15	General paper
Tues. 16	General paper
Wednesday 17	Mts. adj. sums & gen. p.
Thursday .. 18	Pets., sht. caus., adj. sums, & gen. p.
Friday .. 19	General paper
Saturday .. 20	Mts. adj. sums & gen. p.
Monday .. 21	Pets., sht. caus., adj. sums, & gen. p.
Tuesday .. 22	General paper
Wednesday 23	General paper
Thursday .. 24	Mts. adj. sums & gen. p.
Friday .. 25	Pets., sht. caus., adj. sums, & gen. p.
Saturday .. 26	General paper

Friday .. 27	Motns. adj. sums, & gen. p.
Saturday .. 28	Pets., sht. caus., adj. sums, & gen. p.
Monday .. 29	General paper
Tuesday .. 30	General paper
Wed. Feb. 1	Motns. adj. sums, & gen. p.
Thurs. 2	Pets., sht. caus., adj. sums, & gen. p.
Friday .. 3	General paper
Saturday .. 4	Motns. adj. sums, & gen. p.
Monday .. 5	Pets., sht. caus., adj. sums, & gen. p.
Tuesday .. 6	General paper
Wednesday 7	Motns. adj. sums, & gen. p.
Thursday .. 8	Pets., sht. caus., adj. sums, & gen. p.
Friday .. 9	General paper
Saturday .. 10	Motns. adj. sums, & gen. p.
Monday .. 11	Pets., sht. caus., adj. sums, & gen. p.
Tuesday .. 12	General paper
Wednesday 13	Motns. adj. sums, & gen. p.
Thursday .. 14	Pets., sht. caus., adj. sums, & gen. p.
Friday .. 15	General paper
Saturday .. 16	Motns. adj. sums, & gen. p.
Monday .. 17	Pets., sht. caus., adj. sums, & gen. p.
Tuesday .. 18	General paper
Wednesday 19	Motns. adj. sums, & gen. p.
Thursday .. 20	Pets., sht. caus., adj. sums, & gen. p.
Friday .. 21	General paper
Saturday .. 22	Motns. adj. sums, & gen. p.
Monday .. 23	Pets., sht. caus., adj. sums, & gen. p.
Tuesday .. 24	General paper
Wednesday 25	Motns. adj. sums, & gen. p.
Thursday .. 26	Pets., sht. caus., adj. sums, & gen. p.
Friday .. 27	General paper
Saturday .. 28	Motns. adj. sums, & gen. p.
Monday .. 29	Pets., sht. caus., adj. sums, & gen. p.
Tuesday .. 30	General paper
Wednesday 31	Motns. adj. sums, & gen. p.
Thursday .. 1	Pets., sht. caus., adj. sums, & gen. p.
Friday .. 2	General paper
Saturday .. 3	Motns. adj. sums, & gen. p.
Monday .. 4	Pets., sht. caus., adj. sums, & gen. p.
Tuesday .. 5	General paper
Wednesday 6	Motns. adj. sums, & gen. p.
Thursday .. 7	Pets., sht. caus., adj. sums, & gen. p.
Friday .. 8	General paper
Saturday .. 9	Motns. adj. sums, & gen. p.
Monday .. 10	Pets., sht. caus., adj. sums, & gen. p.
Tuesday .. 11	General paper
Wednesday 12	Motns. adj. sums, & gen. p.
Thursday .. 13	Pets., sht. caus., adj. sums, & gen. p.
Friday .. 14	General paper
Saturday .. 15	Motns. adj. sums, & gen. p.
Monday .. 16	Pets., sht. caus., adj. sums, & gen. p.
Tuesday .. 17	General paper
Wednesday 18	Motns. adj. sums, & gen. p.
Thursday .. 19	Pets., sht. caus., adj. sums, & gen. p.
Friday .. 20	General paper
Saturday .. 21	Motns. adj. sums, & gen. p.
Monday .. 22	Pets., sht. caus., adj. sums, & gen. p.
Tuesday .. 23	General paper
Wednesday 24	Motns. adj. sums, & gen. p.
Thursday .. 25	Pets., sht. caus., adj. sums, & gen. p.
Friday .. 26	General paper
Saturday .. 27	Motns. adj. sums, & gen. p.
Monday .. 28	Pets., sht. caus., adj. sums, & gen. p.
Tuesday .. 29	General paper
Wednesday 30	Motns. adj. sums, & gen. p.
Thursday .. 31	Pets., sht. caus., adj. sums, & gen. p.
Friday .. 1	General paper
Saturday .. 2	Motns. adj. sums, & gen. p.
Monday .. 3	Pets., sht. caus., adj. sums, & gen. p.
Tuesday .. 4	General paper
Wednesday 5	Motns. adj. sums, & gen. p.
Thursday .. 6	Pets., sht. caus., adj. sums, & gen. p.
Friday .. 7	General paper
Saturday .. 8	Motns. adj. sums, & gen. p.
Monday .. 9	Pets., sht. caus., adj. sums, & gen. p.
Tuesday .. 10	General paper
Wednesday 11	Motns. adj. sums, & gen. p.
Thursday .. 12	Pets., sht. caus., adj. sums, & gen. p.
Friday .. 13	General paper
Saturday .. 14	Motns. adj. sums, & gen. p.
Monday .. 15	Pets., sht. caus., adj. sums, & gen. p.
Tuesday .. 16	General paper
Wednesday 17	Motns. adj. sums, & gen. p.
Thursday .. 18	Pets., sht. caus., adj. sums, & gen. p.
Friday .. 19	General paper
Saturday .. 20	Motns. adj. sums, & gen. p.
Monday .. 21	Pets., sht. caus., adj. sums, & gen. p.
Tuesday .. 22	General paper
Wednesday 23	Motns. adj. sums, & gen. p.
Thursday .. 24	Pets., sht. caus., adj. sums, & gen. p.
Friday .. 25	General paper
Saturday .. 26	Motns. adj. sums, & gen. p.
Monday .. 27	Pets., sht. caus., adj. sums, & gen. p.
Tuesday .. 28	General paper
Wednesday 29	Motns. adj. sums, & gen. p.
Thursday .. 30	Pets., sht. caus., adj. sums, & gen. p.
Friday .. 31	General paper

Tuesday... 7	General paper.
Wednesday 8	
Thursday... 9	
Friday... 10	Motns, adj sums, & gen. pa.
Saturday... 11	Pets., sht. caus., adj. sums, & gen. pa
Monday... 13	General paper
Tuesday... 14	
Wednesday 15	
Thursday... 16	
Friday... 17	Mots. adj summs, & gen pa
Saturday... 18	Pets, sht causes, adj summs

Saturday, ... 19. {Petr., sht. caus., opposed
peta., Procedure sums. &
non wit list
Monday, ... 20. Fur cons & non wit list
Tuesday, ... 21. Causes with wits
Wednesday, ... 22. Mts. & non wit list
Friday, ... 24. {Petr., sht. caus., procedure
sums, opposed pets, &
non wit list
Sat. ... 25. Fur cons & non wit list
Mon. ... 27. Causes with witnesses.
Tuesday, ... 28. Motions and non wit list
Wednesday, ... 29. {Petr., sht. caus., procedure
sums, opposed pets, and
non wit list
Friday, ... 31. Further considerations and
non wit list
Monday, ... 5. Non wit list
Tuesday, ... 6. Motions and non wit list
Wednesday, ... 7. Petr., short causes, opposed
pets, procedure sums, and
non wit list
Friday, ... 9. Fur cons and non wit list
Saturday, ... 10. Non wit list
Monday, ... 12. Motions and non wit list
Tuesday, ... 13. Petr., sht. caus., procedure
sums, opposed pets, and
non wit list
Wednesday, ... 14. Fur cons and non wit list
Thursday, ... 15. Non wit list
Friday, ... 16. Motions and non wit list
Saturday, ... 17. Petr., short causes, opposed
pets, procedure sums, and
non wit list
Monday, ... 19. Fur cons and non wit list
Tuesday, ... 20. Non wit list
Wednesday, ... 21. Motions and non wit list
Thursday, ... 22. Petr., short causes, opposed
pets, procedure sums, and
non wit list
Saturday, ... 24. Fur cons and not wit list
Tuesday, ... 27. Non wit list
Wednesday, ... 28. Remg mns & non wit list

Any cause intended to be heard as a short cause must be so marked in the cause book at least one clear day before the same can be put in the paper to be so heard, and the necessary papers must be left in court with the judge's clerk the day before the cause is to be put into the paper.

Chancery Court, II.

Mr. Justice NORTH.
Wed. Jan. ... 11. Motions & adj. sums
Thursday, ... 12. General paper.
Friday, ... 13. Sht. caus. pets, adj. sums
Monday, ... 16. General paper
Tuesday, ... 17. General paper
Wednesday, ... 18. Motns. & adj. sums.
Thursday, ... 19. Short caus. pets, adj. sums
Monday, ... 21. General paper.
Tuesday, ... 22. General paper.
Wednesday, ... 23. Motns. & adj. sums.
Thursday, ... 24. Sht. caus., pets, adj. sums
Monday, ... 26. General paper.
Tuesday, ... 27. Motns. & adj. sums.
Wednesday, ... 28. Sht. caus., pets, adj. sums
Monday, ... 30. General paper.
Tuesday, ... 31. Motns. & adj. sums
Wednesday, ... 1. Sht. caus., pets, adj. sums
Thursday, ... 2. General paper.
Friday, ... 3. Motns. & adj. sums
Saturday, ... 4. Sht. caus., pets, adj. sums
Monday, ... 6. General paper.
Tuesday, ... 7. Motns. & adj. sums
Wednesday, ... 8. Sht. caus., pets, adj. sums
Monday, ... 10. General paper.
Tuesday, ... 11. Motns. & adj. sums
Wednesday, ... 12. Sht. caus., pets, adj. sums
Thursday, ... 13. General paper.
Friday, ... 14. Motns. & adj. sums
Saturday, ... 15. Sht. caus., pets, adj. sums
Monday, ... 17. General paper.
Tuesday, ... 18. Motns. & adj. sums
Wednesday, ... 19. Sht. caus., pets, adj. sums
Thursday, ... 20. General paper.
Friday, ... 21. Motns. & adj. sums
Saturday, ... 22. Sht. caus., pets, adj. sums
Monday, ... 24. General paper.
Tuesday, ... 25. Motns. & adj. sums
Wednesday, ... 26. Sht. caus., pets, adj. sums
Thursday, ... 27. General paper.
Friday, ... 28. Motns. & adj. sums
Saturday, ... 29. Sht. caus., pets, adj. sums
Monday, ... 31. General paper.
Tuesday, ... 1. Motns. & adj. sums
Wednesday, ... 2. Sht. caus., pets, adj. sums
Thursday, ... 3. General paper.
Friday, ... 4. Motns. & adj. sums
Saturday, ... 5. Sht. caus., pets, adj. sums
Monday, ... 7. General paper.
Tuesday, ... 8. Motns. & adj. sums
Wednesday, ... 9. Sht. caus., pets, adj. sums
Thursday, ... 10. General paper.
Friday, ... 11. Motns. & adj. sums
Saturday, ... 12. Sht. caus., pets, adj. sums
Monday, ... 14. General paper.
Tuesday, ... 15. Motns. & adj. sums
Wednesday, ... 16. Sht. caus., pets, adj. sums
Thursday, ... 17. General paper.
Friday, ... 18. Motns. & adj. sums
Saturday, ... 19. Sht. caus., pets, adj. sums
Monday, ... 21. General paper.
Tuesday, ... 22. Motns. & adj. sums
Wednesday, ... 23. Sht. caus., pets, adj. sums
Thursday, ... 24. General paper.
Friday, ... 25. Motns. & adj. sums
Saturday, ... 26. Sht. caus., pets, adj. sums
Monday, ... 28. General paper.
Tuesday, ... 29. Motns. & adj. sums
Wednesday, ... 30. Sht. caus., pets, adj. sums
Thursday, ... 31. General paper.

Friday, ... 23. Mts. and adj. sums
Sat. ... 24. Sht. caus., pets, adj. sums.
Monday, ... 26. General paper.
Tuesday, ... 27. Motns. & adj. sums
Wednesday, ... 28. Mts. and adj. sums
Any cause intended to be heard as a short cause must be so marked in the cause-book at least one clear day before the same can be put in the paper to be so heard, and the necessary papers must be left in court with the judge's clerk the day before the cause is to be put in the paper.

Lord Chancellor's Court.

Mr. Justice STIRLING.
Wed. Jan. ... 11. Mts. adj. sums & gen. pa.
Thurs. ... 12. General paper.
Friday, ... 13. Mts. adj. sums & gen. pa.
Sat. ... 14. Short caus. pets, adj. sums, & gen. pa.
Monday, ... 16. Sitting in chambers
Tuesday, ... 17. General paper.
Wednesday, ... 18. Mts. adj. sums & gen. pa.
Thursday, ... 19. Sht. caus., pets, adj. sums, and
Friday, ... 20. Sitting in chambers
Saturday, ... 21. General paper.
Monday, ... 23. Mts. adj. sums & gen. pa.
Tuesday, ... 24. General paper.
Wednesday, ... 25. Mts. adj. sums & gen. pa.
Thursday, ... 26. Sht. caus., pets, adj. sums.
Friday, ... 27. Sitting in chambers
Saturday, ... 28. General paper.
Monday, ... 30. Mts. adj. sums & gen. pa.
Tuesday, ... 31. Sht. caus., pets, adj. sums, and
Wednesday, ... 1. General paper
Thursday, ... 2. Motns. adj. sums, & gen. pa.
Friday, ... 3. Sht. caus., pets, adj. sums, and
Saturday, ... 4. Sitting in chambers
Monday, ... 6. General paper.
Tuesday, ... 7. Mts. adj. sums & gen. pa.
Wednesday, ... 8. Sht. caus., pets, adj. sums, and
Thursday, ... 9. Sitting in chambers
Friday, ... 10. Mts. adj. sums & gen. pa.
Saturday, ... 11. Sht. caus., pets, adj. sums, and
Monday, ... 13. Sitting in chambers
Tuesday, ... 14. General paper
Wednesday, ... 15. Motns. adj. sums, and gen. pa.
Thursday, ... 16. Sht. caus., pets, adj. sums, and
Friday, ... 17. Sitting in chambers
Saturday, ... 18. General paper.
Monday, ... 20. Mts. adj. sums & gen. pa.
Tuesday, ... 21. Sht. caus., pets, adj. sums, and
Wednesday, ... 22. Sitting in chambers
Thursday, ... 23. General paper.
Friday, ... 24. Motns. adj. sums & gen. pa.
Saturday, ... 25. Sht. caus., pets, adj. sums, and
Monday, ... 27. Sitting in chambers
Tuesday, ... 28. General paper.
Wednesday, ... 29. Mts. adj. sums & gen. pa.
Thursday, ... 30. Sht. caus., pets, adj. sums, and
Friday, ... 31. Sitting in chambers
Saturday, ... 1. General paper.
Monday, ... 3. Motns. adj. sums & gen. pa.
Tuesday, ... 4. Sht. caus., pets, adj. sums, and
Wednesday, ... 5. Sitting in chambers
Thursday, ... 6. General paper.
Friday, ... 7. Motns. adj. sums & gen. pa.
Saturday, ... 8. Sht. caus., pets, adj. sums, and
Monday, ... 10. Sitting in chambers
Tuesday, ... 11. General paper.
Wednesday, ... 12. Mts. adj. sums & gen. pa.
Thursday, ... 13. Sht. caus., pets, adj. sums, and
Friday, ... 14. Sitting in chambers
Saturday, ... 15. General paper.
Monday, ... 17. Motns. adj. sums & gen. pa.
Tuesday, ... 18. Sht. caus., pets, adj. sums, and
Wednesday, ... 19. Sitting in chambers
Thursday, ... 20. General paper.
Friday, ... 21. Motns. adj. sums & gen. pa.
Saturday, ... 22. Sht. caus., pets, adj. sums, and
Monday, ... 24. Sitting in chambers
Tuesday, ... 25. General paper.
Wednesday, ... 26. Mts. adj. sums & gen. pa.
Thursday, ... 27. Sht. caus., pets, adj. sums, and
Friday, ... 28. Sitting in chambers
Saturday, ... 29. General paper.
Monday, ... 31. Motns. adj. sums & gen. pa.
Tuesday, ... 1. Sht. caus., pets, adj. sums, and
Wednesday, ... 2. Sitting in chambers
Thursday, ... 3. General paper.
Friday, ... 4. Motns. adj. sums & gen. pa.
Saturday, ... 5. Sht. caus., pets, adj. sums, and
Monday, ... 7. Sitting in chambers
Tuesday, ... 8. General paper.
Wednesday, ... 9. Mts. adj. sums & gen. pa.
Thursday, ... 10. Sht. caus., pets, adj. sums, and
Friday, ... 11. Sitting in chambers
Saturday, ... 12. General paper.
Monday, ... 14. Motns. adj. sums & gen. pa.
Tuesday, ... 15. Sht. caus., pets, adj. sums, and
Wednesday, ... 16. Sitting in chambers
Thursday, ... 17. General paper.
Friday, ... 18. Motns. adj. sums & gen. pa.
Saturday, ... 19. Sht. caus., pets, adj. sums, and
Monday, ... 21. Sitting in chambers
Tuesday, ... 22. General paper.
Wednesday, ... 23. Mts. adj. sums & gen. pa.
Thursday, ... 24. Sht. caus., pets, adj. sums, and
Friday, ... 25. Sitting in chambers
Saturday, ... 26. General paper.
Monday, ... 28. Motns. adj. sums & gen. pa.
Tuesday, ... 29. Sht. caus., pets, adj. sums, and
Wednesday, ... 30. Sitting in chambers
Thursday, ... 31. General paper.

Chancery Court, IV.

Mr. Justice KEENEWICH.
Subject to arrangements for Interlocutory Business Actions for Trial will be taken on every day of the Sittings, from 11th January to 28th March, both inclusive. Actions for Trial in the Liverpool District Registry will be heard on Monday, January 16th, and continued on following days.
Subject to any Liverpool Actions not then disposed of Actions for Trial in

the Manchester District Registry will be heard on Monday, January 23rd, and continued on following days.
Solicitors engaged in Liverpool and Manchester Actions ready for Trial, with or without Witnesses, are requested to communicate with the District Registrar, or the Officer of the Court, in order that proper Lists may be completed.
Motions in Liverpool and Manchester Business will be heard every Saturday, and other Interlocutory Business from

those District Registries will be taken on alternate Saturdays commencing with Liverpool Business on Saturday, January 14th.
Summonses in Chambers issued in the same Registries will be heard on Friday afternoons, Liverpool and Manchester Summonses being taken on alternate Fridays, commencing with Liverpool Summonses on Friday, January 13th.
On other days Actions transferred for Trial only will be taken in the order in the Cause List.

WINDING UP NOTICES.

London Gazette.—FRIDAY, Dec. 30.

JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.

LIMITED IN CHANCERY.

A. JONES & Co, LIMITED.—Petr for winding up, presented Dec 17, directed to be heard before Chitty, J., on Saturday, Jan 14. Thomas & Hick, Cannon st, solrs for petr

CELLERIERS SYNDICATE, LIMITED.—Petr for winding up, presented Dec 21, directed to be heard before Kay, J., on Saturday, Jan 14. Birchall & Co, Mark lane, solrs for petr

ENGLISH FARMERS' MEAT SUPPLY ASSOCIATION LIMITED.—By an order made by Chitty, J., dated Dec 19, it was ordered that the association be wound up. Thomson & Ward, Nicholas lane, solrs for petr

LOUGHBORO REFORM CLUB, LIMITED.—Chitty, J., has fixed Jan 10, at 12, at his chambers, for the appointment of a liquidator

NEW BRITISH IRON CO, LIMITED.—Creditors are required, on or before Feb 1, to send their names and addresses, and the particulars of their debts or claims, to Edwin Waterhouse, 44, Gresham st. Wednesday, Feb 15, at 12, is appointed for hearing and adjudicating upon debts and claims

COUNTY PALATINE OF LANCASTER.

UNLIMITED IN CHANCERY.

ALEXANDRA PERMANENT BENEFIT BUILDING SOCIETY.—Petr for winding up, presented Dec 29, directed to be heard before Bristow, V.C., at the Assize Courts, Strangeways, Manchester, on Jan 11, at 11. Ascroft, Preston, solrs for petr

London Gazette.—TUESDAY, Jan. 3.

JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.

LIMITED IN CHANCERY.

ANGLO-AMERICAN CLAY PIGEON CO, LIMITED.—Stirling, J., has fixed Thursday Jan 12, at 12, at his chambers, for the appointment of an official liquidator

ROYAL HOTEL, VENTNOR, LIMITED.—Petr for continuing the voluntary winding up, presented Dec 31, directed to be heard before Chitty, J., on Saturday, Jan 14. Needham, New inn, agent for Urry, Ventnor, solrs for petr

WEST CENTRAL DISCOUNT CO, LIMITED.—Petr for winding up, presented Dec 30, directed to be heard before Stirling, J., on Jan 14. Monckton & Co, Lincoln's inn fields, agents for Sankey, Margate, solrs for petr

WITLEY COLLIERY CO, LIMITED.—Petr for winding up, presented Dec 20, directed to be heard before Stirling, J., on Jan 14. Sharpe & Co, New court, Carey st, agents for Homfray & Holberton, Brierley hill, solrs for petr

COUNTY PALATINE OF LANCASTER.

LIMITED IN CHANCERY.

H. WIGHTMAN & Co, LIMITED.—Petr for winding up, presented Dec 31, directed to be heard before the Vice-Chancellor, at the Assize Courts, Manchester, on Wednesday, Jan 11. Carruthers, Liverpool, solrs for petr

NATIONAL CONDENSED MILK CO, LIMITED.—Petr for winding up, presented Dec 27, directed to be heard before the Vice-Chancellor, on Wednesday, Jan 11, at 11, at the Assize Courts, Manchester. Hulme & Co, Manchester, solrs for petr

FRIENDLY SOCIETIES DISSOLVED.

HOPE OF TONBRIDGE JUVENILE ODD FELLOWS' FRIENDLY SOCIETY, National School, Bank st, Tonbridge, Kent. Dec 25.
LOWTON FEMALE FRIENDLY SOCIETY, Queen's Arms Inn, Lowton, Warrington, Lancaster. Dec 30

CREDITORS' NOTICES.

UNDER ESTATES IN CHANCERY.

LAST DAY OF CLAIM.

London Gazette.—FRIDAY, Dec. 30.

McCONNELL, CHARLOTTE BOWTON, St Leonard's, Sussex. Feb 1. Sanders v McConnell, Chitty, J. Valance, Essex st, Strand

QUICK, REV GEORGE ANDREW, Ticklish House, near Tunbridge Wells. Jan 21. Quick v Quick, Stirling, J. Daw, Essex st, Strand

WAYMAN, JOHN WRIGHT, Sunderland. Jan 18. Wayman v Wayman, North, J. Robinson, Sunderland

WINNIFRITH, ROBERT, Tunbridge Wells. Jan 24. Peacock v Middleton, Chitty, J. Simpson, Tunbridge Wells

UNDER 22 & 23 VICT. CAP. 35.

LAST DAY OF CLAIM.

London Gazette.—TUESDAY, Dec. 27.

ALLEN, WILLIAM, Holtshill lane, Walsall, Retired Publican. Feb 10. Lorton, Walsall

BUSHEY, JOHN, Mockerkin, Cumberland, Gent. Jan 30. Hayton & Simpson, Cockermouth

CAMPBELL, ROBERT, Buscot pk, Berks, Esq. March 1. Clarke & Co, Gresham House, Old Broad st

CLARKE, ABIGAIL BURNHAM, Staverton, Northampton. Jan 5. Roche, Daventry

DOWSETT, BENJAMIN, Waterloo st, Camberwell, Innkeeper. Jan 21. Vosper, Chancery lane

EDGE, JAMES, Madeley, Salop, Gent. Jan 31. Bennett & Co, Chapel en le Frith

ELLIS, MARY, Cadogan pl, Chelsea. Feb 1. Rowcliffe & Co, Bedford row

FARLEY, REV WILLIAM MEYMOY, Creetingham Vicarage, nr Wickham Market, Suffolk. Jan 30. Machen, Southampton st, Strand

GETTING, CHARLES TALBOYS, Corbet st, Gracechurch st, Merchant. Feb 6. Parker & Co, Cornhill

GRETTON, SARAH, Gloucester rd, Regent's park. Feb 11. Kennedy & Co, Clement's inn

HAYNE, JOHN BAYNTON, Lewes rd, Brighton, Esq. Feb 1. Holt & Co, Charles st, St James's

KELLET, ANTHONY, York, Retired Slater. Feb 16. Wood & Co, York

MCDONALD, JANE, King William st, Greenwich. Feb 7. Senior & Co, New Inn
 MAY, HENRY, Dronfield, Derby, Esq. Feb 28. Broomhead & Co, Sheffield
 MELLOR, ELIZABETH, Southport. Jan 31. Smith, Stockport
 MOORE, JOSEPH, Liverpool, Gent. Jan 31. Stevenson, Liverpool
 MURRELL, HENRY EDWARD, Clarence ter, Regent's pk. Feb 20. Yarde & Loader,
 Raymond bds
 PHIPPS, RICHARD, Wolverhampton. Jan 15. Fowler & Langley, Wolverhampton
 PRESTON, ALICE, Clifton st, Wigan. Feb 1. Darlington & Sons, Wigan
 PRESTON, JOHN, Luce within Makerfield, Gent. Feb 1. Darlington & Sons,
 Wigan
 RANDLE, CAROLINE, Bedworth, Warwick. Feb 1. Woodcock & Co, Coventry
 SAUNDERS, COSSLEY DIGGLE, Tarrant Hinton, nr Blandford, Clerk in Holy
 Orders. Jan 28. Lock, Dorchester
 SCHLEICHER, EDWARD, Brigstock Arms, Brigstock rd, Thornton Heath, Gent.
 Jan 25. Lydall John st
 SIMPSON, THOMAS, Thornton le Dale, Yorks, Clerk. Jan 25. Walker & Lang-
 borne, Malton
 SWIFT, ALLAN, Ormakirk rd, Pemberton, Gent. Feb 1. Darlington & Sons,
 Wigan
 TAYLOR, ROBERT, Mendlesham, Suffolk, Surgeon. Jan 31. Lawton & Co, Eye
 TILLEY, JEREMIAH, Llandaff, Farmer. Jan 30. Williams, Cardiff
London Gazette.—FRIDAY, Dec 30.
 ALLEN, JOHN, Compton rd, Wolverhampton, Farmer. Feb 25. Riley & Kettle,
 Wolverhampton
 ATHERTON, GEORGE (otherwise WILLIAM), Bedminster and Bristol, Railway con-
 tractor. Jan 31. Ferham, Bristol
 BROWN, CHRISTOPHER, Stainforth, York, Gent. Jan 30. Hartley, Settle
 COLLIER, WILLIAM ATHERTON, Lower Teddington rd, Hampton Wick, Gent.
 Jan 31. Slater & Co, Manchester
 DIXON, EDMUND PHILIP, Kingston upon Hull, S. ed Merchant. Feb 28. Stamp
 & Co, Hull
 DORRIS, DAVID, Ty Llwyd, Newbridge, Mon, Gent. Jan 31. Colborne & Co,
 Newport, Mon
 EASLEY, WILLIAM, Bacton, Suffolk, Farmer. Jan 31. Charles James Grimwade,
 Hadeligh
 FIRTH, EUSTACE, Bethel st, Norwich, M.D. Jan 20. Robert Buchanan Marriott,
 Surgeon, Swaffham
 FIRTH, MICHAEL, Holgate pl, Queensbury, Yorks, Contractor. Feb 1. Jubb &
 Co, Halifax
 HOPE, Right Hon ALEXANDER JAMES BERRSFORD BERRSFORD, Bedgebury park,
 Kent. March 1. Walker & Co, Theobald's rd
 MAREKILL, SAMUEL, Prospect pl, West green, Tottenham, Gent. Feb 8. Barrett,
 Leadenhall st
 MILLER, WILLIAM ELIAS, Carter lane, Wholesale Stationer. Feb 8. Freeman &
 Son, Gutter lane
 MORRIS, MARY, Welshpool, Montgomery. Feb 1. Jones & Co, Liverpool
 NEWTON, EDMUND JAMES, Bridgwater, Innkeeper. Feb 1. Poole & Son, Bridg-
 water
 NEWTON, MARY, Bridgwater, Innkeeper. Feb 1. Poole & Son, Bridgwater
 PARKER, JAMES WARD, Bethune rd, Stoke Newington, Commission Agent. Jan
 31. F J & G J Brakenridge, Bartlett's bds
 PEARSON, JOHN, Sheffield, Gent. Feb 3. Watson & Co, Sheffield
 THORNTON, JOHN VARLEY, Priestley Green, Hipperholme cum Brighouse,
 Halifax, Silk Merchant. March 1. Farrar, Bradford
 WHITE, ANN, Rigg, Hawsker cum Stainsacre. Feb 1. Thornton & Simpson,
 Whitby
 WISKE, BODHAM BUTLER, Charrington st, St Pancras. Jan 31. G. F.
 Flower, Fumival st

London Gazette.—TUESDAY, Jan 3.

ALLEN, CHARLES JOHN, Alexandra rd, South Hampstead, Solicitor. March 1.
 Norris & Co, Bedford row
 ALLEN, SARAH ANN, West Lavington. March 25. Norris & Hancock, Devils
 BARROW, CHARLES HENRY MALET, First avenue, Hove, Brighton, Esq. Feb 14.
 Ross & Co, New court
 BEYNE, THOMAS, Lothian rd, North Brixton, Coal Merchant. Feb 2. Meynell,
 Fumival st
 CANNON, WILLIAM, Princes pk, Liverpool, Esq. March 31. Simpson & Culling-
 ford, Gracechurch st
 COLNETT, ANNE, Gloucester terrace, Hyde park. Feb 15. Ware & Co, Great Win-
 chester st
 CROUCH, JAMES, Walnut villas, Chelston, Torquay, Gent. Feb 29. Benson &
 Carpenter, Bristol
 DEVERUX, WILLIAM JOHN, Catherine st, Salisbury, Draper. Feb 1. White-
 head, Salisbury
 DOBITO, HESTER, Croyley grove, Lidgate, Suffolk. Feb 1. Cooke & Jonas, Old
 Serjeant's inn
 DOBSON, SAMUEL, Nottingham, Gent. Feb 27. Goodall & Brown, Nottingham
 DUNN, ROBERT, Belford, Northumberland. Jan 14. Wm & B Weatherhead,
 Berwick on Tweed
 FIRTH, EUSTACE, Bethel st, Norwich, Doctor of Medicine. Jan 30. R. B.
 Marriott, Swaffham
 FITCHEW, ELIZABETH, Lechlade, Gloucester. Feb 20. Wilmot, Fairfield
 GAPPER, THOMAS AUBREY, Wincanton, Somerset, Esq. Jan 27. Trollope &
 Winckworth, Abingdon st
 GREENHALGH, ROBERT, Cavendish sq, M.D. Feb 8. Walls & Co, Queen Victoria st
 HARROW, EMILY, St Maur rd, Fulham. Feb 18. Clement Cheese & Green,
 Pall mall
 HERITAGE, ELIZABETH, Studley, Warwick. Feb 14. Tarleton & Butlin, Bir-
 mingham
 HOOPER, JOHN, Haynes's Farm, Taynton, Gloucester, Farmer. Jan 31.
 Bretherton & Son, Gloucester
 HOOPER, EDMUND PETER, Wellow, Somerset, Yeoman. March 1. Inman & Co,
 Bath
 HUTCHINSON, ANN, Welham, Clarbrough, Notts. Feb 28. Mee & Co, East
 Retford
 JACKSON, JOHN, Almyr, near Gooles, Farmer. Feb 1. England & Son, Gooles
 KERSHAW, JOHN, Mossley, Yorks, Solicitor. Feb 2. Darnton & Bottomley,
 Ashton under Lyne
 LENNARD, DANIEL, Gt Bland st, Southwark, Builder. Jan 18. Lennard, Gt
 Bland st
 LANE, SAMUEL ALFRED, Hampstead Heath. Feb 1. Lane & Co, Arundel st,
 Strand
 LIDDELL, HENRY THOMAS, The Abbey, Winchester, Esq. March 31. Bailey &
 White, Winchester
 REWIE, WILLIAM, Gt Cumberland pl, Hyde pk. Feb 1. Ivory, Old Bailey
 RICHARDSON, WILLIAM RUBIN, Whitehorse rd, Croydon, Esq. March 31.
 Simpson & Cullingford, Gracechurch st
 ROBERTS, THOMAS, Mostyn sq, Caerwys, Flint, Butcher. Jan 31. Anwyl,
 Caerwys

ROBINSON, Colonel BARNES SLYFIELD, C.B., Leybourne terrace, Dover. Feb 13.
 Ormerod & Allen, Manchester
 SAEYANT, JAMES, JOSSOX Farm, Oxted, Farmer. Jan 11. J. W. Sarjeant,
 Wellingsborough
 SHAIER, ELIZABETH, Brondesbury, Middlesex. Feb 1. Upton & Co, Austin
 Friars
 VELTMANN, FRANCIS CHRISTOPHER MARCELLUS, Dudlow lane, Wavertree, Lan-
 caster. Esq. Feb 1. Anthony & Imlach, Liverpool

WARNING TO INTENDING HOUSE PURCHASERS AND LESSORS.—Before purchasing
 or letting a house have the Sanitary arrangements thoroughly examined by an
 expert from The Sanitary Engineering & Ventilation Co., 115, Victoria-st., West-
 minster (Estab. 1875), who also undertake the Ventilation of Offices, &c.—[ADVT.]

STAMMEBERS AND STUTTERS should read a little book by Mr. B. BRASLEY,
 Baron's-court-house, W. Kensington, London. Price 13 stamps. The author, after
 suffering nearly 40 years, cured himself by a method entirely his own.—[ADVT.]

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

London Gazette.—FRIDAY, Dec. 30.

RECEIVING ORDERS.

AINLEY, ELIZA, Batley, Yorks, Milliner. Dewsbury. Pet Dec 28. Ord Dec 28
 BALSHAW, HENRY, Altrincham, Auctioneer. Manchester. Pet Dec 28. Ord
 Dec 28
 BEER, MARY ANN, Cannington, Somerset, Saddler. Bridgwater. Pet Dec 27.
 Ord Dec 27
 CASTLEMAN, ALBERT JOHN, Maindee, nr Newport, Mon, Grocer. Newport, Mon.
 Pet Dec 28. Ord Dec 28
 CLARKE, THOMAS GARLAND, Walsall, Baker. Walsall. Pet Dec 28. Ord Dec 28
 COLEMAN, WILLIAM PARKER, Boundary rd, St John's Wood, Licensed Victualler.
 High Court. Pet Dec 23. Ord Dec 23
 COURTNEY, GEORGE BOYES, Halifax, Coach Builder. Halifax. Pet Dec 28. Ord
 Dec 28
 FORSTER, GEORGE RICHARD, and ROBERT RUSSELL HYATT, Bermondsey st, Hide
 Factors. High Court. Pet Dec 28. Ord Dec 28
 GOUGH, WILLIAM LAWRENCE, Middlesborough, Druggist. Stockton on Tees and
 Middlesborough. Pet Dec 6. Ord Dec 29
 GRIERSON, GEORGE, Bristol, Draper. Bristol. Pet Dec 18. Ord Dec 28
 GROSSE, THOMAS JAMES, Norton, Derby, Auctioneer. Sheffield. Pet Dec 28.
 Ord Dec 28
 HICKS, GEORGE, Grafton, Yorks, Farmer. York. Pet Dec 28. Ord Dec 28
 HOOK, EDGAR MARSHALL, Mare st, Hackney, Poulterer. High Court. Pet Dec
 18. Ord Dec 28
 JOHNSON, THOMAS ANDREW, Westbourne ter, Turnham Green, Commercial
 Traveller. High Court. Pet Dec 27. Ord Dec 27
 MOYSE, WALTER, Hepworth, Suffolk, Wheelwright. Norwich. Pet Dec 28.
 Ord Dec 28
 NEEDLE, JOHN HODDER, Park pl, St James's, Wine Merchant. High Court.
 Pet Nov 4. Ord Dec 23
 PAGE, WILLIAM CHARLES, Littlehampton, Sussex, Butcher. Brighton. Pet Dec
 28. Ord Dec 28
 PATTISON, WILLIAM ADAM, Caledonian rd, Boot Salesman. High Court. Pet
 Dec 23. Ord Dec 23
 PENNIFOLD, MARTIN, Shoreham, Baker. Brighton. Pet Dec 28. Ord Dec 28
 POTTER, JOSEPH, South Reddish, Builders' Merchant. Stockport. Pet Dec 28.
 Ord Dec 28
 SAUNDERS BROTHERS, Tooley st, Builders. High Court. Pet Dec 3. Ord Dec 28
 STORKEE, HARRY JUBB, Batley, Yorks, Hay Dealer. Dewsbury. Pet Dec 28.
 Ord Dec 28
 THOMPSON, CHRISTOPHER, Armley, nr Leeds, Boot Manufacturer. Leeds. Pet
 Dec 28. Ord Dec 28
 WARRHAM, HENRY JOHN, Wimborne, Dorset, Grocer. Poole. Pet Dec 28. Ord
 Dec 28
 The following amended notice is substituted for that published in the
London Gazette of Aug. 23.
 BLACK, GEORGE GOW, Lime st, Shipowner. High Court. Pet Aug 18. Ord
 Aug 18

FIRST MEETINGS.

BALDREY, WILLIAM BUTTON, Ipswich, Baker. Jan 6 at 12. Off Rec, 2, Westgate
 st, Ipswich
 BEER, MARY ANN, Cannington, Somersetshire, Saddler. Jan 7 at 11. Bristol
 Arms Hotel, Bridgwater
 COURTNEY, GEORGE BOYES, Halifax, Coach Builder. Jan 11 at 11. Off Rec,
 Halifax
 CROOK, WILLIAM, Chorley, Lancs, Contractor. Jan 6 at 11. 15, Wood st, Belton
 FOTHERGILL, RICHARD, Middlesborough, Tobacco Manufacturer. Jan 13 at 2.
 North Western Hotel, Liverpool
 HAMPTON, THOMAS FREDERICK, Cheetham, nr Manchester, out of business. Jan
 9 at 11 30. Off Rec, Ogden's chambers, Bridge st, Manchester
 HARRIS, DAVID, Cardiff, Provision Dealer. Jan 11 at 12. Off Rec, 3, Crockherb-
 town, Cardiff
 HICKS, GEORGE, Grafton, nr Boro'bridge, Yorks, Farmer. Jan 10 at 12.30. Off
 Rec, 17, Blake st, York
 HILL, ALBERT, New Quay, Cornwall, Baker. Jan 6 at 12. Off Rec, Boscawen st,
 Truro
 HUNTINGTON, EDWARD MASON, Blackpool, Beerhouse Keeper. Jan 6 at 2.30.
 County and Lane Ends Hotel, Blackpool
 HUNTLEY, SAMUEL, Gateley rd, Stockwell rd, Brixton, no employment. Jan 11
 at 3. Off Rec, 11, Bank st, Ashford, Kent
 LINNELL, JOHN, Leringham, Norfolk, no occupation. Jan 12 at 10.15. Court
 house, King's Lynn
 MOYSE, WALTER, Heyworth, Suffolk, Wheelwright. Jan 7 at 12. Off Rec, 8,
 King st, Norwich
 PROCTOR, ARTHUR, Leeds, out of business. Jan 6 at 11. Off Rec, 22, Park row,
 Leeds
 SLAUGHTER, FREDERICK CHARLES, Norwich, Cafe Proprietor. Jan 7 at 11. Off
 Rec, 8, King st, Norwich
 TURNER, THOMAS, Whitby, Yorks, Jet Ornament Manufacturer. Jan 11 at 3.45.
 Off Rec, 8, Albert rd, Middlesborough

ADJUDICATIONS.

BULLOCK, WILLIAM, JOHN HIBEL BULLOCK, WILLIAM HERBERT BULLOCK, and
 THOMAS ALBERT BULLOCK, Macclesfield, Silk Brokers. Macclesfield. Pet
 Oct 27. Ord Dec 24
 CASTLEMAN, ALBERT JOHN, Maindee, nr Newport, Mon, Grocer. Newport, Mon.
 Pet Dec 28. Ord Dec 28
 COURTNEY, GEORGE BOYES, Halifax, Coach Builder. Halifax. Pet Dec 28. Ord
 Dec 28

FOTHERGILL, RICHARD, Middlesborough, Tobacco Manufacturer. Stockton on Tees and Middlesborough. Pet Dec 10. Ord Dec 22.
 GILL, HENRY, Stoke Devonport, Contractor. East Stonehouse. Pet Nov 30. Ord Dec 28.
 HOLMES, FRANK, Wood st. Clerk. High Court. Pet Sep 19. Ord Dec 23.
 JACOBS, ELIAH, Cinderford, Gloucestershire, Clothier. Gloucester. Pet Nov 15. Ord Dec 23.
 KINGSFORD, SAMSON HERBERT CHILD, Southampton bldgs. Clerk. High Court. Pet Sep 19. Ord Dec 23.
 LINNELL, JOHN, Dereham, Norfolk, no occupation. King's Lynn. Pet Dec 22. Ord Dec 23.
 MACDONALD, J. C., Hart st, Mark lane, Wine Merchant. High Court. Pet Nov 15. Ord Dec 23.
 NEUBURGER, EDUARD, Colvestone crescent, West Hackney, Commission Agent. High Court. Pet Dec 9. Ord Dec 23.
 PAGE, WILLIAM CHARLES, Littlehampton, Butcher. Brighton. Pet Dec 22. Ord Dec 23.
 PEACHEY, R. J., Thavies inn, Holborn circus, Manager of the Middlesex Manufacturing Co. High Court. Pet Oct 18. Ord Dec 27.
 PETERS, JOSEPH WALKER, and CHARLES ALFRED STEVENS, Red Cross st, Southwark, Artists in Stained Glass. High Court. Pet Nov 14. Ord Dec 23.
 RICHER, ARTHUR, Willesden Green, Draper. High Court. Pet Dec 9. Ord Dec 23.
 STOCK, JAMES HENRY, Newport, Mon, Tailor. Newport, Mon. Pet Dec 3. Ord Dec 23.
 TREKMAN, FREDERICK WALTER, Beaumont sq. Mile End, Salesman. High Court. Pet July 19. Ord Dec 23.
 THOMPSON, CHRISTOPHER, Armlay, Leeds, Boot Manufacturer. Leeds. Pet Dec 28. Ord Dec 23.
 THORN, JOHN, Cheltenham, no occupation. Cheltenham. Pet Dec 1. Ord Dec 23.
 WOOLSTENHOLMES, THOMAS, Monney rd, Upper Holloway, Farmer. High Court. Pet Dec 2. Ord Dec 23.

The following amended notice is substituted for that published in the London Gazette of Aug. 25.

BLACK, GEORGE GOW, Lime st, Shipowner. High Court. Pet Aug 18. Ord Aug 19.

The following amended notice is substituted for that published in the London Gazette of Dec. 20.

WHITAKER, JAMES, Cromwell gds, West Kensington pk, Builder. High Court. Pet Oct 27. Ord Dec 17.

ADJUDICATION ANNULLED.

PURVIS, GEORGIANA RACHEL, Tower Hill, Goshall, Widow. Portsmouth. Adjud Jan 30. Annul Dec 15.

London Gazette.—TUESDAY, Jan. 3.

BANKRUPTCY ANNULLED.

MOORE, GEORGE RICHARD, Thornegate rd, St Peter's park, no occupation. High Court. Adjud Nov 12. Annul Dec 5.

RECEIVING ORDERS.

ALEXANDER, T, Wandsworth Common. Wandsworth. Pet Dec 6. Ord Dec 29.
 BANKS, CHARLES, Weston super Mare, Cabinet Maker. Bridgewater. Pet Dec 16. Ord Dec 30.
 BLACKMORE, WILLIAM HENRY, Bermondsey st, Southwark, Tanner. High Court. Pet Dec 29. Ord Dec 30.
 BOBLASE, JAMES, Gisleburn, Yorks, Mine Manager. Bradford. Pet Dec 31. Ord Dec 31.
 BROUGHTON, HENRY MARTIN, Gt Grimsby, Sign Writer. Gt Grimsby. Pet Dec 22. Ord Dec 28.
 CHASSEBAUX, EDWARD, New Clec, Fish Merchant. Gt Grimsby. Pet Dec 28. Ord Dec 28.
 COLERY, SAMUEL JAMES, and JOHN DURRELL, Norwich, Curriers. Norwich. Pet Dec 30. Ord Dec 30.
 CRAPP, MARY ANNE, Altrincham, Milliner. Manchester. Pet Dec 30. Ord Dec 30.
 CROSS, IVATT OSBORN, Cottenham, Cambridge, Farmer. Cambridge. Pet Dec 30. Ord Dec 30.
 DAY, JOHN, Horbury, Yorks, Colliery Proprietor. Wakefield. Pet Dec 30. Ord Dec 30.
 EDMONDS, EDWIN, Wandsworth rd, Furniture Dealer. High Court. Pet Dec 29. Ord Dec 30.
 ELMENHOIST, BERNARD AUGUSTUS, Lime st, Commission Agent. High Court. Pet Dec 29. Ord Dec 30.
 FITCH, WILLIAM, Mare st, Hackney, Watchmaker. High Court. Pet Dec 28. Ord Dec 31.
 GASCOINE, GEORGE, Nottingham, Commercial Traveller. Nottingham. Pet Dec 30. Ord Dec 30.
 HARGREAVES, THOMAS, Hinckley, Boot Manufacturer. Leicester. Pet Dec 16. Ord Dec 30.
 HASLAM, WILLIAM HENRY, Holbeach, no occupation. Peterborough. Pet Dec 30. Ord Dec 30.
 HEFORTH, JOSEPH, Elland, Yorks, Woollen Manufacturer. Halifax. Pet Dec 30. Ord Dec 31.
 HERON, JOHN ALEXANDER, Birkenhead, Grocer. Birkenhead. Pet Dec 30. Ord Dec 30.
 HOWELL, JOSEPH, Gt Grimsby, Smackowner. Gt Grimsby. Pet Dec 29. Ord Dec 29.
 HOWELL, THOMAS, Liverpool, Baker. Liverpool. Pet Dec 16. Ord Dec 29.
 JENKINSON, THOMAS ISAIAH, Gt Yarmouth, Fishing Boat Owner. Gt Yarmouth. Pet Dec 29. Ord Dec 29.
 JONES, THOMAS DAVID, Dowlais, Glamorgan, Grocer. Merthyr Tydfil. Pet Dec 30. Ord Dec 30.
 LOGIE, ROBERT, Seacombe, Cheshire, Baker. Birkenhead. Pet Dec 28. Ord Dec 28.
 PENNEY, HENRY SIMMONDS, Ryde, I.W., Draper. Newport and Ryde. Pet Dec 24. Ord Dec 24.
 PRITCHARD, EDWARD, Cefnmawr, nr Ruabon, Denbigh, Brickmaker. Wrexham. Pet Dec 29. Ord Dec 29.
 RICH, JAMES, Norwich, Carriage Builder. Norwich. Pet Dec 30. Ord Dec 30.
 RICHOLD, HENRY, Long Melford, Suffolk, Painter. Colchester. Pet Dec 31. Ord Dec 31.
 SAMSON, WILLIAM, Staplehurst, Kent, Farmer. Maidstone. Pet Dec 30. Ord Dec 30.
 SAWYER, JOHN, Twyford, Berks, Butcher. Reading. Pet Dec 15. Ord Dec 29.
 SAYEY, GEORGE JOHN, Neal st, Long acre. High Court. Pet Aug 5. Ord Dec 22.
 SIMPSON, ANNIE, Scarborough. Scarborough. Pet Dec 15. Ord Dec 31.
 STEDMAN, CHARLES, Bramley rd, Notting hill, Licensed Victualler. High Court. Pet Dec 16. Ord Dec 29.
 SYKES, WILLIAM, Edgbaston, Warwickshire, Overlooker of Coal Screens. Stourbridge. Pet Dec 28. Ord Dec 28.
 TEMPLE, CHARLOTTE, Plymouth, Widow. East Stonehouse. Pet Dec 13. Ord Dec 29.
 THOMAS, JOHN WILLIAM, Holyhead, Anglesea, Draper. Bangor. Pet Dec 31. Ord Dec 31.
 THOMPSON, COLIN, Luton, Carpenter. Luton. Pet Dec 29. Ord Dec 29.

TITMAN, JAMES, Sheffield, Grocer. Sheffield. Pet Dec 30. Ord Dec 30.
 TURNER, JAMES, Golden sq, Solicitor. High Court. Pet Nov 21. Ord Dec 29.
 UNDERWOOD, WILLIAM ARTHUR, Watford, Farmer. St Albans. Pet Dec 31. Ord Dec 31.
 WILES, URIAH, Sleaford, Lincolnshire, Boot Maker. Boston. Pet Dec 23. Ord Dec 23.
 WILLIAMS, JAMES, Usk, Mon, Innkeeper. Newport, Mon. Pet Dec 31. Ord Dec 31.
 WINFIELD, JOHN, Dudley, Worcestershire, Boot Dealer. Dudley. Pet Dec 12. Ord Dec 29.
 The following amended notice is substituted for that published in the London Gazette of Dec 6.

WILSON, ISHAM BAKER, Birmingham, Baker. Birmingham. Pet Dec 1. Ord Dec 1.

RECEIVING ORDER RESCINDED.

SYKES, ELIZA, Slaithwaite, nr Huddersfield, Widow. Huddersfield. Ord Sept 23. Resc Dec 22.

FIRST MEETINGS.

ATKINSON, WILLIAM, Leeds, Slate Merchant. Jan 12 at 11. Off Rec, 22, Park row, Leeds.
 BALSHAW, HENRY, Altrincham, Auctioneer. Jan 10 at 12. Off Rec, Ogden's chmbrs, Bridge st, Manchester.
 BATT, CHARLES JOSEPH, Lower Seymour st, Portman sq, Tailor. Jan 10 at 11. Bankruptcy bldgs, Portugal st, Lincoln's inn fields.
 BEARDALL, GEORGE, Nottingham, Hay Dealer. Jan 10 at 11. Off Rec, 1, High pavement, Nottingham.
 BENWELL, FREDERICK, Westfield rd, Hornsey, Merchant. Jan 13 at 2.30. 33, Carey st, Lincoln's inn.
 BRUSH, WILLIAM OSBORN, Princes rd, Lambeth, Coffee house keeper. Jan 13 at 11. 33, Carey st, Lincoln's inn.
 BUCHANAN, JOHN, Sutton, Yorks, Engineer. Jan 12 at 2. Off Rec, Trinity house lane, Hull.
 BUTT, HENRY JOHN, Barrow Gurney, Somerset, Farmer. Jan 18 at 12. Off Rec, Bank chmbrs, Bristol.
 BUTTERFIELD, GERALD EROONWALD HARRINGTON, St James's rd, Surbiton, Clerk. Jan 12 at 11. 18 Room, 30 and 31, St Swithun's lane.
 CAMM, SARAH, Bath, Widow. Jan 10 at 12. 1, Abbey st, Bath.
 CASTLEMAN, ALBERT JOHN, Newport, Mon, Grocer. Jan 11 at 11. Off Rec, 12, Tredgar pl, Newport, Mon.
 CLARE, BENJAMIN, Leeds, Ironfounder. Jan 11 at 11. Off Rec, 22, Park row, Leeds.
 CLARKE, THOMAS GARLAND, Walsall, Baker. Jan 14 at 11.30. Off Rec, Walsall.
 COLEBY, SAMUEL JAMES, and JOHN DURRELL, Norwich, Curriers. Jan 10 at 11. Off Rec, 8, King st, Norwich.
 COULSON, GEORGE, Hessele, Yorks, out of business. Jan 10 at 11. Off Rec, Trinity House lane, Hull.
 CROSS, IVATT OSBORN, Cottenham, Cambs, Farmer. Jan 12 at 12. Off Rec, 5, Petty Cury, Cambridge.
 CRUCKSHANK, GASS & CO, Liverpool, Merchants. Jan 13 at 3. Off Rec, 35, Victoria st, Liverpool.
 DAVIES, RICHARD WILLIAM, Blaina, Mon, Tailor. Jan 18 at 12. Off Rec, Merthyr Tydfil.
 DEAN, ROBERT, Manchester, Grocer. Jan 10 at 11.30. Off Rec, Ogden's chmbrs, Bridge st, Manchester.
 DEARLING, GEORGE, Crouch End, Hornsey, Ironmonger. Jan 12 at 11. Bankruptcy bldgs, Portugal st, Lincoln's inn fields.
 DEWELL, CHARLES, Birmingham, Licensed Victualler. Jan 13 at 11. 25, Colmore row, Birmingham.
 EDWARDS, THOMAS EDWARD, Liverpool, Merchant. Jan 17 at 2. Off Rec, 35, Victoria st, Liverpool.
 ELLIS, RICHARD, Brooke rd, Hackney, Tailor. Jan 17 at 12. Bankruptcy bldgs, Portugal st, Lincoln's inn fields.
 FAWCETT, JAMES WILLAN, Leeds, Bottler of Beer. Jan 12 at 12. Off Rec, 22, Park row, Leeds.
 FRAMJEY, JEHANGHEE, New Broad st, Merchant. Jan 24 at 11. Bankruptcy bldgs, Portugal st, Lincoln's inn fields.
 GAMBLE, HENRY, Scarborough, Innkeeper. Jan 11 at 11. Off Rec, 74, Newborough st, Scarborough.
 GAEDREY, SAMUEL, Landport, Hampshire, Tailor. Jan 11 at 12.50. 145, Cheapside.
 GRIERSON, GEORGE, Bristol, Draper. Jan 13 at 12.30. Off Rec, Bank chmbrs, Bristol.
 GRIFFITHS, WILLIAM RICHARD, Govilon, Abergavenny, Grocer. Jan 16 at 3. Off Rec, Merthyr Tydfil.
 HAIGH, BENJAMIN, and BURCHARD BUSCH, Dukinfield, Cheshire, Brass Founders. Jan 12 at 2. Townhall, Ashton under Lyne.
 HARRIS, WILLIAM, Burnt Ash hill, Lee, Gent. Jan 12 at 3. 109, Victoria st, Westminster.
 HARGREAVES, THOMAS, Hinckley, Boot Manufacturer. Jan 11 at 3. 28, Friar lane, Leicester.
 HARRISON, HENRY ROBERTS, Nottingham, Warehouseman. Jan 10 at 12. Off Rec, 1, High pavement, Nottingham.
 HOAR, CHARLES, Leadenhall st, Timber Merchant. Jan 11 at 11. Bankruptcy bldgs, Portugal st, Lincoln's inn fields.
 INGREY, EDWARD, Bedford, no occupation. Jan 13 at 11. 8, St Paul's sq, Bedford.
 JENKINSON, THOMAS ISAIAH, Gt Yarmouth, Fishing Boat Owner. Jan 10 at 12. Off Rec, 8, King st, Norwich.
 KAVANAGH, MAURICE DENIS, Mount Grove rd, Highbury, Barrister at Law. Jan 10 at 11. 39, Carey st, Lincoln's inn.
 KEARNEY, EMILY, Kingston upon Hull, Draper. Jan 13 at 2. Off Rec, Trinity House lane, Hull.
 LITTLEDIKE, GEORGE, jun, Kingston upon Hull, Confectioner. Jan 12 at 11. Off Rec, Trinity House lane, Hull.
 MACDONALD, J C, Hart st, Mark lane, Wine Merchant. Jan 12 at 12. 33, Carey st, Lincoln's inn.
 MAYES, SAMUEL, Southend, Builder. Jan 16 at 2.30. 33, Carey st.
 MORRIS, HENRY, Tipton, Stafford, Grocer. Jan 10 at 10.15. Saracen's Head Hotel, Dudley.
 NORMAN, GEORGE BOULTER BATHURST, Gt Marlborough st, Solicitor. Jan 10 at 12. 39, Carey st, Lincoln's inn.
 PALMER, JAMES, Maryport, Cumberland, Fish Merchant. Jan 10 at 2. Off Rec, 67, Duke st, Whitehaven.
 PENNEY, HENRY SIMMONDS, Ryde, I.W., Draper. Jan 13 at 3. Chamber of Commerce, 145, Cheapside.
 PETERS, JOSEPH WALKER, and CHARLES ALFRED STEVENS, Redcross st, Southwark, Artists in Stained Glass. Jan 12 at 11. Bankruptcy bldgs, Lincoln's inn.
 PHILLIPS, D, Ilford, Essex, Grocer. Jan 14 at 10. Shirehall, Chelmsford.
 POOL, SARAH, Worship st, Finsbury, Skin Merchant. Jan 13 at 2.30. Bankruptcy bldgs, Lincoln's inn.
 PRITCHARD, EDWARD, Cefnmawr, nr Ruabon, Denbigh, Brickmaker. Jan 10 at 1.30. W Wynn Evans, solicitor, High st, Wrexham.
 RALPH, PHILIP, Hereford, Chemist. Jan 13 at 2. 2, Offs at Hereford.
 RICH, JAMES, Norwich, Carriage Builder. Jan 10 at 11. Off Rec, 8, King st, Norwich.

RUSSELL, WILLIAM, Kingston upon Hull, Cabinet Maker. Jan 10 at 12. Off Rec, Trinity House lane, Hull.
 SAMSON, WILLIAM, Staplehurst, Kent, Farmer. Jan 13 at 3. Off Rec, Week st, Maidstone.
 SEEBRIGHT, Sir JOHN GAGE SAUNDERS, Bart, Mount st, Grosvenor sq. Jan 13 at 11. Bankruptcy bldgs, Portugal st, Lincoln's inn fields.
 SMITH, ERIC PERCYAL, Hatton Wall, Tobacco Manufacturer. Jan 12 at 2.30. 33, Carey st, Lincoln's inn.
 STILES, HARRY, Liverpool, Barman. Jan 17 at 3. Off Rec, 35, Victoria st, Liverpool.
 TREHEMAN, FREDERICK WALTER, Beaumont sq, Mile End, Salesman. Jan 12 at 11. 33, Carey st, Lincoln's inn.
 THOMAS, JOHN RICHARD, Tredegar, Mon, Provision Merchant. Jan 13 at 12. Off Rec, Merthyr Tydfil.
 TUCK, WILLIAM THOMAS, Stroud, Baker. Jan 10 at 4. Imperial Hotel, Stroud.
 TUCKER, WILLIAM, Albion ter, Dalston, Pastry Cook. Jan 11 at 11. 33, Carey st, Lincoln's inn.
 WARHAM, HENRY JOHN, Wimborne, Dorsetshire, Grocer. Jan 13 at 2.30. Off Rec, Salisbury.
 WILLIAMS, EDWARD JONES, Milner sq, St Mary, Islington, Clerk. Jan 11 at 2.30. Bankruptcy bldgs, Portugal st, Lincoln's inn fields.
 WILLIAMS, WILLIAM HUGH, Harlech, Merionethshire, Grocer. Feb 2 at 12. Queen's Head Cafe, Bangor.
 WILSON, GEORGE, Park avenue, Wood green, Builder. Jan 11 at 11. 16 Room, 30 & 31, St Swichin's lane.
 WILSON, ISHAM BAKER, commonly known as JOHN BAKER WILSON, Aston, Warwickshire, Baker. Jan 12 at 12. 25, Colmore row, Birmingham.
 WOODING, ALFRED Clapham, Bedfordshire, Labourer. Jan 13 at 10.30. 8, St Paul's sq, Bedford.

ADJUDICATIONS.

BALSHAW, HENRY, Altrincham, Auctioneer. Manchester. Pet Dec 28. Ord Dec 29.
 BELL, JOHN, Gt Yarmouth, Fishing Boat Owner. Gt Yarmouth. Pet Dec 19. Ord Dec 21.
 BOBLASE, JAMES, Gisburn, York, Mine Manager. Bradford. Pet Dec 31. Ord Dec 31.
 BOYT, FRANCIS, Winton, nr Bournemouth, Brickmaker. Poole. Pet Dec 21. Ord Dec 29.
 BROUGHTON, HENRY MARTIN, Gt Grimsby, Sign Writer. Gt Grimsby. Pet Dec 29. Ord Dec 28.
 CHASSEREAU, EDWARD, New Clee, Fish Merchant. Gt Grimsby. Pet Dec 28. Ord Dec 28.
 CLARKE, THOMAS GARLAND, Walsall, Baker. Walsall. Pet Dec 28. Ord Dec 29.
 COLEBY, SAMUEL JAMES, and JOHN DURRELL, Norwich, Carriers. Norwich. Pet Dec 30. Ord Dec 30.
 COLEMAN, WILLIAM PARKER, Boundary rd, St John's Wood, Licensed Victualler. High Court. Pet Dec 23. Ord Dec 29.
 CRAPP, MARY ANNE, Altrincham, Milliner. Manchester. Pet Dec 30. Ord Dec 30.
 CROSS, IVATT OSBORN, Cottenham, Cambridgeshire, Farmer. Cambridge. Pet Dec 29. Ord Dec 30.
 DANIELL, JOHN WILLIAM, Birmingham, Auctioneer. Birmingham. Pet Dec 10. Ord Dec 22.
 EDMONDS, EDWIN, Wandsworth rd, Furniture Dealer. High Court. Pet Dec 29. Ord Dec 30.
 EMEY, HENRY, Lausanne rd, Hornsey, Rug Maker. High Court. Pet Nov 28. Ord Dec 30.
 FRANCIS, THOMAS, Festiniog, Merionethshire, Butcher. Bangor. Pet Dec 22. Ord Dec 31.
 GAMBLE, HENRY, Scarborough, Innkeeper. Scarborough. Pet Dec 22. Ord Dec 29.
 GREYSON, GEORGE, Bristol, Draper. Bristol. Pet Dec 28. Ord Dec 31.
 HARRIS, KENNETH, Bradford, Trimmings Merchant. Bradford. Pet Dec 9. Ord Dec 29.
 HASLAM, WILLIAM HENRY, Holbeach, no occupation. Peterborough. Pet Dec 30. Ord Dec 30.
 HEPWORTH, JOSEPH, Elland, Yorks, Woollen Manufacturer. Halifax. Pet Dec 30. Ord Dec 31.
 HERON, JOHN ALEXANDER, Birkenhead, Grocer. Birkenhead. Pet Dec 30. Ord Dec 30.
 HICKS, GEORGE, Grafton, Yorks, Farmer. York. Pet Dec 28. Ord Dec 28.
 HOWELL, JOSEPH, Great Grimsby, Smackowner. Great Grimsby. Pet Dec 29. Ord Dec 29.
 JENKINSON, THOMAS ISAIAH, Great Yarmouth, Fishing Boat Owner. Great Yarmouth. Pet Dec 29. Ord Dec 29.
 JOHNSON, THOMAS ANDREW, Westbourne terr, Turnham green, Commercial Traveller. High Court. Pet Dec 17. Ord Dec 30.

FIRE!! BURGLARS!!

JOHN TANN'S

"ANCHOR RELIANCE"

SAFES

FOR JEWELLERY, PLATE DEEDS, BOOKS, &c.

SOLICITORS' DEED BOXES.

FIRE RESISTING SAFES, £4 10s., £5 5s., and £8 5s.

LISTS FREE.

11, NEWGATE ST., LONDON, E.C.

LAW.—An Admitted Solicitor (Honours) of considerable ability and great experience is at liberty to take Managing Clerkship; experienced Advocate and able; Justices' Clerk or Deputy Registrar; good Conveyancer and thoroughly well-read and practical; Common Law and all round man; hard worker; highest references; moderate salary. —**LEX**, "Solicitors' Journal" Office, 27, Chancery-lane, London, W.C.

EDE AND SON,

ROBE  MAKERS,

BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT.

To Her Majesty, the Lord Chancellor, the Whole of the Judicial Bench, Corporation of London, &c.

ROBES FOR QUEEN'S COUNSEL AND BARRISTERS.

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Law Wigs and Gowns for Registrars, Town Clerks, and Clerks of the Peace.

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94, CHANCERY LANE, LONDON.

MR. T. B. NAPIER, LL.D. (Lond.), Author of "Final Examination Digest," Joint Editor of *Jurist*, and *Mr. R. M. STEPHENSON, LL.B.* (High Honours Common Law, &c.), Joint Editor of *Jurist*, &c., prepares for the Solicitors' Examinations, privately, in class, and by correspondence.—Apply to **MR. NAPIER**, 2, New-court, Lincoln's-inn, or **MR. STEPHENSON**, 3, Plowden-buildings, Temple.

LAW.—An experienced Conveyancing, Managing, and General Clerk desires Re-engagement; strongly recommended by present employer and others.—**W.**, care of **R. S. Gregson, Esq.**, 8, Angel-court, Bank, E.C.

JONES, THOMAS DAVID, Dowlais, Glamorganshire, Grocer. Merthyr Tydfil. Pet Dec 30. Ord Dec 31.
 MOYSE, WALTER, Hepworth, Suffolk, Wheelwright. Norwich. Pet Dec 28. Ord Dec 30.
 NEWCOMB, JOHN HENRY, Leicester, Hosiery Manufacturer. Leicester. Pet Nov 28. Ord Dec 22.
 PALMER, JAMES, Maryport, Cumberland, Fish Merchant. Cockermouth and Workington. Pet Dec 22. Ord Dec 29.
 PALMER, STEPHEN WILLIAM, Thuxton, Norfolk, Farmer. Norwich. Pet Dec 7. Ord Dec 28.
 PENNIFOLD, MARTIN, Shoreham, Baker. Brighton. Pet Dec 28. Ord Dec 30.
 PINN, FRANCIS, Acton terr, Merton rd, Mitcham, out of business. Croydon. Pet Dec 21. Ord Dec 28.
 RICH, JAMES, Norwich, Carriage Builder. Norwich. Pet Dec 30. Ord Dec 30.
 SAMSON, WILLIAM, Staplehurst, Kent, Farmer. Maidstone. Pet Dec 29. Ord Dec 30.
 SCHLETTER, HARRY, Birmingham, Merchant. Birmingham. Pet Oct 26. Ord Dec 31.
 SLAUGHTER, FREDERICK CHARLES, Norwich, Cafe Proprietor. Norwich. Pet Dec 7. Ord Dec 30.
 STOCKER, HARRY JUBB, Batley, Yorks, Hay Dealer. Dewsbury. Pet Dec 28. Ord Dec 28.
 STREETON, WILLIAM HANSON, Percy ter, Lordship lane, Dulwich, Builders' Merchant. High Court. Pet Oct 31. Ord Dec 30.
 SYKES, WILLIAM, Edgbaston, Warwick. Stourbridge. Pet Dec 28. Ord Dec 31.
 TAYLOR, JOSEPH, Sheffield, Cabinet Maker. Sheffield. Pet Dec 10. Ord Dec 30.
 THOMSON, PETER WILLIAMSON, Willington Quay, Northumberland, Surveyor. Newcastle on Tyne. Pet Dec 21. Ord Dec 30.
 TITMAN, JAMES, Sheffield, Grocer. Sheffield. Pet Dec 30. Ord Dec 30.
 THOMPSON, COLIN, Luton, Carpenter. Luton. Pet Dec 29. Ord Dec 29.
 WARDLE, JOSEPH, Ilkeston, Derby, Grocer. Derby. Pet Dec 19. Ord Dec 29.
 WILLIAMS, WILLIAM HUGH, Harlech, Merioneth, Grocer. Bangor. Pet Dec 21. Ord Dec 31.

The following amended notice is substituted for that published in the London Gazette of Dec 6.

WILSON, ISHAM BAKER, Birmingham, Baker. Birmingham. Pet Dec 1. Ord Dec 3.

ADJUDICATIONS ANNULLED.

CHAMINGS, NICHOLAS JOHN, Newton Tracey, Devon, Farmer. Barnstaple. Adjud Aug 22. Annul Dec 9.
 HUNT, ADELA ELIZABETH CHARLOTTE, Ipswich, Spinster. Ipswich. Adjud Oct 2. Annul Dec 14.

SALE OF ENSUING WEEK.

Jan. 10.—**MR. E. J. GAIRDNER**, at the Mart, Tokenhouse-yard, E.C., at 2 p.m., Freehold and Leasehold Residences and Leasehold Business Premises (see advertisement, this week, p. 162).

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

MARRIAGE.

WHEELER—PATRICK.—Dec. 22, at Balham-hill, Percy Ferdinand Wheeler, of 7, New-square, barrister-at-law, to Jeanie, daughter of Thomas Patrick, of Dunoon House, Clapham-common.

All letters intended for publication in the "Solicitors' Journal" must be authenticated by the name of the writer.

CONTENTS.

CURRENT TOPICS	147	REVIEWS	153
PERSONS ELIGIBLE AS NEW TRUSTEES	148	CORRESPONDENCE	153
EMBRACEMENT UNDER THE COPYHOLD ACT, 1887	150	NEW ORDERS, &c.	154
CONDITION EXEMPTING RAILWAY COMPANY FROM LIABILITY BEYOND THEIR OWN LINE	151	LAW STUDENTS' JOURNAL	155
LEGISLATION OF THE YEAR	152	LEGAL NEWS	155
		COURT PAPERS	157
		WINDING-UP NOTICES	158
		CREDITORS' NOTICES	158
		BANKRUPTCY NOTICES	159

HODGKINSON & CO'S
 HAND-MADE BRIEF, FOOLSCAP, and other PAPERS,
 THE MOST SUITABLE FOR SOLICITORS
 Can be obtained through all Stationers.

DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.

The best Remedy for

ACIDITY of the STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, COLIC and INDIGESTION,

And safest Aperient for Delicate Constitutions, Ladies, Children, and Infants.

DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.

WANTED, in the Country, an Engagement as Bookkeeper and Cashier by a young man; thoroughly experienced in the collection of rents, tithes, interest, &c., and accounts relating to the same; high testimonials and security if required; moderate salary.—**B.**, 17, Torbay-road, Kilburn, London, N.W.

WANTED, in a Country Office, an experienced Managing Conveyancing Clerk, admitted.—Apply, by letter, stating age, experience, references, and salary expected, to **C. D. F.**, at the Office of this Paper.

Telephone No. 1,609. Telegraphic address, "Akaber, London."—Sales for the Year 1888.

MESSRS. BAKER & SONS beg to announce that their SALES of LANDED ESTATES, Investments, Town, Suburban, and Country Houses, Business Premises, Building Land, Ground Rents, Reversions, Shares, and other Properties, will be held at the Mart, Tokenhouse-yard, E.C., as follows:—

Friday, Jan 30	Friday, May 11	Friday, Aug 3
Friday, Feb 10	Friday, May 18	Friday, Aug 17
Friday, Feb 17	Friday, May 25	Friday, Sept 7
Friday, Feb 24	Friday, June 8	Friday, Sept 21
Friday, Mar 3	Friday, June 22	Friday, Oct 12
Friday, Mar 9	Friday, June 29	Friday, Oct 26
Friday, Mar 23	Friday, July 6	Friday, Nov 16
Friday, April 13	Friday, July 13	Friday, Nov 30
Friday, April 27	Friday, July 20	Friday, Dec 14
Friday, May 4		

Auctions can be held on days besides those above specified.—No. 11, Queen Victoria-street, E.C.

REIGATE.

Castle Keep.—A valuable Residential Property of nearly three acres, occupying a commanding position, close to centre of town, partly freehold and partly leasehold, let to responsible tenant upon lease at £200 per annum, affording a first-class investment.

MR. EDWD. JAS. GAIRDNER is instructed by the Mortgagee to offer for SALE by AUCTION, at the MART, London, E.C., on TUESDAY, the 10th JANUARY, 1888, at TWO o'clock precisely, in One Lot, the attractive FREEHOLD RESIDENCE known as Castle Keep, standing in its own well-timbered grounds of about three-quarters of an acre, together with the detached stabling, coachhouse, and outbuildings, and also the adjoining paddock and kitchen garden of 2a. 0r. 16p. vinery, cowhouses, pigeries, gardener's cottage, and laundry; held upon a lease, whereof 63 years are now unexpired, from the Rt. Hon. the Earl of Somers, at the nominal rent of £10 per annum. The whole of the property is let upon a lease having nine years to run, at £200 per annum, the lease having been granted in consideration of a premium and covenants to repair.

Particulars, with plans and conditions, may be had at the Auction Mart, E.C.; of Messrs. Beachcroft, Thompson, & Co., Solicitors, 9, Trecoild's-road, London, W.C.; and at the Offices of Mr. Edwd. Jas. Gairdner, Land Agent, Surveyor, and Auctioneer, 27, Southampton-buildings, Chancery-lane, W.C., and 180, Tottenham-court-road, W.

TOTTENHAM-COURT-ROAD.

Commanding Shop and Dwelling-house, with Warehouse of three floors in rear, having separate entrance, to be sold with possession.

MR. EDWD. JAS. GAIRDNER is instructed to submit to PUBLIC AUCTION at the MART, Tokenhouse-yard, E.C., on TUESDAY, JANUARY 10th, 1888, at TWO o'clock, the valuable LEASEHOLD BUSINESS PREMISES, No. 30, Tottenham-court-road, together with the warehouse in rear thereof, known as No. 3, Howland-mews East, the whole held direct from the freeholder for an unexpired term of 40½ years at the low rent of £112 per annum, but of the present estimated value of £170 per annum. With possession on completion. The property may be viewed.

Particulars, with plan and conditions, may be obtained at the Auction Mart; of Geo. Walker, Esq., Solicitor, 52, Fitzroy-street, W.; and at the Offices of Mr. Edwd. Jas. Gairdner, 27, Southampton-buildings, Chancery-lane, W.C., and 180, Tottenham-court-road, W.

HAMMERSMITH.

Well-built Residence, with good garden, to be Sold, with possession.

MR. EDWD. JAS. GAIRDNER is instructed to submit to PUBLIC AUCTION at the MART, Tokenhouse-yard, E.C., on TUESDAY, JANUARY 10th, 1888, at TWO o'clock precisely, the very desirable and well-built RESIDENCE (close to Havenscourt-park), known as No. 24, Goldhawk-road, containing, on the upper floors, seven bed rooms and bath room; on the ground floor, three reception rooms, conservatory, and good domestic offices; forecourt, and large garden in rear. The property is Leasehold for an unexpired term of 76 years at the low ground-rent of £7 per annum, and is of the present estimated value of £90 per annum. Possession will be given on completion of the purchase. The premises may be viewed.

Particulars, with plan and conditions of sale, may be obtained at the Auction Mart; of Messrs. Warren, Gardner, & Merton, Solicitors, No. 45, Bloomsbury-square, W.C.; and will be forwarded on application to Mr. Edwd. Jas. Gairdner, Auctioneer and Surveyor, 27, Southampton-buildings, Chancery-lane, W.C., and 180, Tottenham-court-road, W.

MESSRS. DEBENHAM, TEWSON, FARMER, & BRIDGEWATER'S LIST of ESTATES and HOUSES to be SOLD or LET, including Landed Estates, Town and Country Residences, Hunting and Shooting Quarters, Farms, Ground Rents, Rent Charges, House Property and Investments generally, is published on the first day of each month, and may be obtained, free of charge, at their offices, 30, Chancery-lane, E.C., or will be sent by post in return for three stamps.—Articles for insertion should be received not later than four days previous to the end of the preceding month.

SALES BY AUCTION FOR THE YEAR 1888.

MESSRS. DEBENHAM, TEWSON, FARMER, & BRIDGEWATER beg to announce that their SALES of LANDED ESTATES, Investments, Town, Suburban, and Country Houses, Business Premises, Building Land, Ground-rents, Advowsons, Reversions, Stocks, Shares, and other Properties, will be held at the Auction Mart, Tokenhouse-yard, near the Bank of England, in the City of London, as follows:—

Tues., Jan 10	Tues., May 1	Tues., July 24
Tues., Jan 24	Tues., May 8	Tues., July 31
Tues., Feb 7	Tues., May 15	Tues., Aug 7
Tues., Feb 21	Tues., May 29	Tues., Aug 14
Tues., March 6	Tues., June 5	Tues., Aug 21
Tues., March 13	Tues., June 12	Tues., Aug 28
Tues., March 20	Tues., June 19	Tues., Oct 5
Tues., March 27	Tues., June 26	Tues., Oct 23
Tues., April 10	Tues., July 3	Tues., Nov 6
Tues., April 17	Tues., July 10	Tues., Nov 20
Tues., April 24	Tues., July 17	Tues., Dec 11

Auctions can also be held on other days. In order to insure proper publicity, due notice should be given. The period between such notice and the proposed auction must considerably depend upon the nature of the property to be sold. A printed scale of terms can be had at 30, Chancery-lane, or will be forwarded. Telephone No. 1,503.

LEASEHOLD INVESTMENTS.—

Thoroughly safe and high class rentals to be sold by private contract, to pay a full rate of interest; consisting of a thoroughly well-built Mansion, let in flats, to lessees of the highest class, at rents upon which premiums are understood to have in some instances been paid on transfers of tenancies. Also first-class Stabling, leased to noblemen and others. Price of the several lots varying from £700 to £15,000.—Apply to Messrs. PHILIP D. TUCKETT & Co., Surveyors, 10A, Old Broad-street, E.C.

BECKENHAM.—Splendid opportunity for a Solicitor in this highest-class Suburb of London; portion of premises (formerly a bank) as Offices, quite distinct from other part; best position in the neighbourhood.—**DRACON & HEWLETT**, Beckenham, Kent.

OFFICES and CHAMBERS.—Lofty and Well-lighted Offices and Chambers to be Let at Lonsdale Chambers, No. 27, Chancery-lane (opposite the New Law Courts). Also large, well-furnished Rooms for Meetings, Arbitrations, &c.—Apply to Messrs. LUNDY & Co., Chartered Accountants, on the premises.

OFFICES to be LET.—Some splendid Rooms in a fine building close to the Law Courts, the Patent Office, and the Chancery-lane Safe Deposit; lighted by electric light, and with every convenience; moderate rent; well suited for a solicitor, law stationer, or patent agent.—Apply at the Collector's Office, in the Hall of 63 and 64, Chancery-lane.

CHAMBERS, STUDIOS.—Westminster.—Sets of light cheerful ROOMS at moderate rents; day and night porters; hydraulic lifts; postal telegraph office, telephone, and restaurant in building.—Apply SECRETARY, Victoria-mansions, Victoria-street.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Established 1803.

1, Old Broad-street, E.C., and 22, Pall Mall, S.W.
Subscribed Capital, £1,300,000; Paid-up, £300,000
Total Invested Funds over £1,550,000.
E. COZENS SMITH,
General Manager.

KENT FIRE OFFICE—ESTD. IN 1802

LIFE OFFICE—ESTD. IN 1834.

Chief Office—MAIDSTONE.

Branch | LONDON, 124, Cannon-street, E.C.
Offices | MANCHESTER, 1, Cooper-street.
One of the most recent claims upon the Company was under Life Policy No. 503, issued in 1833 for £200, and which had acquired Bonus additions amounting to £2,015, increasing the total to £2,215.

W. L. SEYFANG,

Secretary and General Manager.

ESTABLISHED 1851.

BIRKBECK BANK.—

Southampton-buildings, Chancery-lane.
THREE per CENT. INTEREST allowed on DEPOSITS, repayable on demand.
TWO per CENT. INTEREST on CURRENT ACCOUNTS calculated on the minimum monthly balances, when not drawn below £100.

The Bank undertakes for its Customers, free of Charge, the Custody of Deeds, Writings, and other Securities and Valuables; the collection of Bills of Exchange, Dividends, and Coupons; and the purchase and sale of Stocks, Shares, and Annuities. Letters of Credit and Circular Notes issued.
The BIRKBECK ALMANACK, with full particulars, post-free, on application.
FRANCIS RAVENSCROFT, Manager.

THE TRUSTEES, EXECUTORS, and SECURITIES INSURANCE CORPORATION, LIMITED.

The Directors, being about to appoint a Manager, will be glad to receive recommendations or applications, which will be treated as strictly confidential. Liberal salary, but very high qualifications required.—Write to CHAIRMAN of Trustees, Executors, and Securities Insurance Corporation, Limited, Winchester House, Old Broad-street, London, E.C.

THE WHITTINGTON LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

55, MOORGATE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

CHAIRMAN:

MR. ALDERMAN SAUNDERS, J.P.

Total Claims paid from commencement to 31st December, 1886, exceed FOUR HUNDRED THOUSAND POUNDS.

Reversions, Loans with Life Assurance
ALFRED T. BOWSER, Manager.

GUARDIAN FIRE and LIFE OFFICE.

Head Office—11, Lombard-street, London, E.C.

Law Courts Branch—21, Fleet-street, E.C.

Established 1821. Subscribed Capital, Two Millions.

DIRECTORS:

CHAIRMAN—**BEAUMONT W. LUBBOCK, Esq.**

DEPUTY-CHAIRMAN—**JOHN B. MARTIN, Esq.**

Rt. Hon. Lord Addington. John Hunter, Esq.

Henry Bonham-Carter, Esq. George Lake, Esq.

Wm. Hill Dawson, Esq. Rt. Hon. G. J. Shaw-Lefevre, M.P.

Charles F. Devas, Esq. S. Hope Morley, Esq.

Alban G. H. Gibbs, Esq. Henry John Norman, Esq.

James Goodson, Esq. David Powell, Esq.

John J. Hamilton, Esq. Augustus Prevost, Esq.

Thomson Hankey, Esq. John G. Talbot, Esq., M.P.

Richard M. Harvey, Esq. Henry Vigne, Esq.

MANAGER OF FIRE DEPARTMENT—**F. J. Marsden.**

ACTUARY AND SECRETARY—**T. G. C. Browne.**

Share Capital at present paid up and invested £1,000,000

Total Funds upwards of £1,000,000

Total Annual Income over £600,000

N.B.—Fire Policies which expire at CHRISTMAS should be renewed at the Head Office, or with the Agents, on or before the 9th day of JANUARY.

NORTHERN ASSURANCE COMPANY

Established 1836.

LONDON: 1, Moorgate-street, E.C. ASSURANCE Union-terrace.

INCOME & FUNDS (1886):—

Fire Premiums	£582,000
Life Premiums	194,000
Interest	13,000
Accumulated Funds	£3,297,000

REVERSIONARY and LIFE INTERESTS in LANDED or FUNDED PROPERTY or other Securities and Annuities PURCHASED, or Loans or Annuities thereon granted, by the **EQUITABLE REVERSIONARY INTEREST SOCIETY (LIMITED)**, 10, Lancaster-place, Waterloo Bridge, Strand, Establishable 1835. Capital, £500,000. Interest on Loans may be capitalized.

F. S. CLAYTON, J. Joint
C. H. CLAYTON, J. Secretaries.

LAW UNION FIRE and LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED IN THE YEAR 1854.

The only Law Insurance Office in the United Kingdom which transacts both Fire and Life Insurance Business.

Chief Office—

216, CHANCERY LANE, LONDON, W.C.

The Funds in hand and Capital subscribed amount to upwards of £1,900,000 sterling

Chairman—**JAMES CUDDON, Esq.**, of the Middle Temple, Barrister-at-Law.

Deputy-Chairman—**CHARLES PEMBERTON, Esq.** (Lee & Pemberton), Solicitor, 44, Lincoln's-Inn-fields.

The Directors invite attention to the New Form of Life Policy, which is free from all conditions.

Policies of Insurance granted against the contingency of Issue at moderate rates of Premium.

The Company ADVANCES Money on Mortgage Life Interests and Reversions, whether absolute or contingent.

The Company also purchases Reversions. Prospectuses, copies of the Directors' Report and Annual Balance Sheet, and every information, sent post-free on application to

FRANK MCGEDY, Actuary and Secretary.

THE SOCIETY OF ACCOUNTANTS and AUDITORS. (Incorporated 1885.)

The Fellows and Associates of this Society practice in all parts of the United Kingdom, and are styled "Incorporated Accountants." Lists of the Members and all information may be obtained upon application to the Secretary. By order of the Council.

JAMES MARTIN, Secretary.

Offices: 3, Newgate-street, London, E.C.

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